THE SINGER ALMANAC OF AUSTRALASIA FOR 1911

PUBLISHED BY
AND
PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
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TOWNSVILLE ..... Flinders Street

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THE SINGER ALMANAC

1911

FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

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TO OUR READERS.

WE have pleasure in again handing you the Singer Almanac — year 1911 — and feel sure that the new information introduced will prove interesting and instructive. You have so much appreciated our publication during the past 5 years that we have had to increase our issue each year—we started with 100,000—and in thanking the people of Australasia for their very generous patronage during a period extending over forty years, can assure them that our Company will continue to maintain the very high standard their manufactures have reached.

We would repeat the note in this column in last issue regarding times of sunrise and sunset given in the Calendar. The figures quoted are Sydney time.

Wishing every reader a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

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CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS.

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1606	Torres (Endeavour) Straits discovered by Luis Vaez de Torres (Spaniard); first authenticated discovery of Australian coast line	September 17
,,	First recorded use of the title "Australia"	—
1616	Dirk Hartog (Dutch) landed on Dirk Hartog's Island (W.A.) ...	October 25
,,	Dirk Hartog discovered Endraght Land (W.A.)...	October 27
1619	Jan Edels (Dutch) discovered Edels Land (W.A.)	—
1622	Cape Leeuwin (Lioness) first sighted by the Dutch	March 2
1623	Arnhem Land (N.T.) and Carpentaria disc. by Jan Carstens (Dutch)	—
1627	Southern Coast of Australia discovered by Pieter Nuyts (Dutch) ...	January 26
1628	De Witt's Land (W.A.) discovered by De Witt...	—
1642	Tasman discovered New Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) ...	November 24
,,	Tasman discovered New Zealand	December 13
,,	"Massacre Bay" (N.Z.) so named because some of Tasman's men were killed there	December 18
1644	Tasman voyaged to Gulf of Carpentaria & Van Diemen's Land (N.T.)	—
1660	Dutch Government named Australian Continent "New Holland"	—
1688	Dampier (English) first reached New Holland; the first Englishman who set foot in Australia	January 4
1696	William de Vlamingh (Dutch) disc., & landed at, Swan River (W.A.)	January 5
1699	Dampier landed at, and named, Shark Bay (W.A.) ...	August 7
1705	N.W. Coast of New Holland explored by Van Delft	April-July
1769	Captain Cook discovered New Zealand	October 7
,,	Captain Cook took possession of New Zealand	November 16
1770	Captain Cook sighted Cape Everard (Vic.)	April 19
,,	Captain Cook landed in Botany Bay (N.S.W.)	April 28
,,	Captain Cook discovered Port Jackson (N.S.W.)	May 6
,,	Captain Cook discovered Moreton Bay (Q.)	May 16
,,	Captain Cook at Possession Island took possession of the whole East Coast of the Continent, and named it "New South Wales" ...	August 21
1772	Captain Marion du Fresne (French) landed at Marion Bay (Tas.) ...	March 4
1773	Captain Furneaux (English) cast anchor in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel (Tas.)	March 9
,,	Captain Cook's second visit to New Zealand, Dusky Bay... ...	March 26
1777	Captain Cook anchored in Adventure Bay (Tas.)	January 24
,,	Captain Cook's third visit to New Zealand	February 10
1779	Captain Cook killed by savages at Owyhee	February 14
1788	Governor Phillip and the first Fleet arrived in Botany Bay ...	January 18
,,	Governor Phillip discovered and named Sydney Cove	January 22
,,	Manly Cove named by Governor Phillip	January 23
,,	Governor Phillip hoisted the British Flag in Port Jackson ...	January 26
,,	La Perouse (French) arrived in Botany Bay	January 26
,,	Norfolk Island taken possession of by Lieutenant King	March 5
,,	Foundation Stone of first Government House in Sydney laid ...	May 15
,,	Sydney laid out to plan by Governor Phillip	July
1789	Hawkesbury River discovered by Governor Phillip	June 6
1790	South Head Signal Station erected by Capt. Hunter	January
,,	H.M.S. "Sirius" totally wrecked on Norfolk Island	March 19
,,	Sydney first so named by Governor Phillip	June 14
,,	First brick store in Sydney built	July
1791	First brick store at Parramatta built	February 26
,,	Coal first discovered at Coal (Hunter) River, Newcastle	March
,,	Governor Phillip changed former name of settlement at Rosehill to "Parramatta"	June 4
,,	King George's Sound (W.A.) discovered by Vancouver	September 28
,,	First whaling vessel left Sydney on a cruise for whales	October 25
1792	First trading vessel from U.S.A., the "Philadelphia," arrived with cargo at Sydney	November 1
,,	Governor Phillip left for England by transport "Atlantic" ...	December 11

THERE IS BUT ONE MACHINE THAT SEWS BETTER THAN ANY OTHER—AND THAT ONE IS THE SINGER.

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued).*

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1792	D'Entrecasteaux Channel (Tas.) named by French Admiral of that name, who also discovered the Derwent and Huon Rivers (Tas.)	—
1793	First free settlers arrived in Sydney, per "Bellona"	January 16
,,	First school opened in Sydney...	February 18
,,	First vessel launched in Australia at Sydney, brought from England in frame, and named the "Francis"	July 24
,,	First church opened for worship in Sydney	August 25
1794	Rev. Samuel Marsden, Assistant Chaplain, arrived	March 10
1795	Governor Hunter arrived per H.M.S. "Reliance"	September 7
,,	First book printed in Australia, by George Howe, first Govt. Printer	—
1796	Coal discovered at Port Stephens	May
,,	First theatre opened in Sydney	June 16
1797	Bass Straits discovered by Bass	January 3
,,	Coal discovered at Coal Cliff (Illawarra, N.S.W.)	February
,,	Merino sheep introduced into N.S.W. by John McArthur ...	May 5
,,	Twofold Bay (N.S.W.) discovered by Bass	December 19
1798	First town clock erected in Sydney	January 31
,,	First church (Rev. Richard Johnson's) burnt down	October 1
,,	Bass and Flinders discovered Tamar River (Tas.)	November 3
,,	Bass and Flinders completed circumnavigation of Tasmania ...	December 23
,,	First harvest reaped in N.S.W., at Parramatta	December
1799	Governor Hunter named Bass Straits after discoverer	January 1
,,	Gov. Hunter recalled; Capt. Phillip Gidley King appointed Gov.	November 5
1800	1st sample wool sent to Eng. by John Macarthur, ship "Buffalo"	September 17
,,	Rev. Richard Johnson returned to England	October 17
,,	South Australian coast & Wilson's Promontory discovered by Grant	December
,,	Copper coin first circulated in N.S.W.	December
1801	Port Phillip entered and examined by Murray	February 18
1802	Flinders disc. Spencer & Vincent Gulfs, and Encounter Bay (S.A.)	April 9
,,	First R.C. Service held in Sydney	May 5
1803	Port Phillip Bay surveyed, and River Yarra discovered, by Grimes	February 2
,,	First newspaper published in Australia, *Sydney Gazette and N.S.W. Advertiser*, by George Howe, Government Printer at £60 a year	March 5
,,	Acknowledgment of John Macarthur's first wool consignment rece'd	March 15
,,	St. John's (C.E.), Parramatta, opened	April 10
,,	R.C. worship established by State	April 19
,,	Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) declared a British possession	June 23
,,	Royal Standard first displayed in Australia	June 30
,,	First settlement in Tasmania, at Risdon Cove	September 12
,,	First attempt to form a settlement at Port Phillip	October 9
1804	Port Phillip settlement abandoned	January 31
,,	Settlement formed at Newcastle (N.S.W.)	April
,,	First peal of bells (8) rung in Colony, at St. Phillip's, Sydney ...	May 29
,,	Hobart Town founded on River Derwent (Tas.)...	June 30
1805	First ship built in Australia launched, "King George"	April 30
1806	Great flood on the Hawkesbury, and destruction of crops. Wheat rose to 70/- and 80/- per bushel, bread to 4/6 and 5/- per 2lb. loaf	March 20 & 23
,,	Governor Bligh succeeded King	August 7
,,	Launceston (Tas.) named	October
1808	Governor Bligh arrested by Major Johnson, martial law proclaimed	January 26
1809	First Post Office in Tasmania established, at Hobart Town ...	April 25
,,	Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived at Sydney	December 28
,,	First Presbyterian Church erected in N.S.W., at Portland Head, Hawkesbury	—
1810	First newspaper in Tasmania published	January 8
,,	Streets of Sydney named and town formed into districts... ...	August 6
,,	First horse races held in Sydney	October 15
,,	Public markets established at Sydney in George Street	October 20
,,	St. Phillip's Church (C.E.), Sydney, consecrated	December 25
1811	First stone of Sydney Hospital laid	October 30
,,	Site of Launceston (Tas.) laid out to plan by Governor Macquarie	November
1812	Site of Hobart Town (Tas.) laid out by Governor Macquarie	—

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued)*.

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1813	Blue Mountains crossed by Wentworth, Blaxland, and Lawson ...	May 31
1815	Governor Macquarie discovered, fixed, and named site of Bathurst (N.S.W.)	May 7
,,	First steam engine in Australia started to work at Sydney ...	May 29
,,	Coal discovered in Van Dieman's Land (Tas.)	June 6
,,	Macquarie Harbour (Tas.) discovered by Captain Kelly	December 28
1816	Hobart Town *Gazette* first published	June 1
,,	Foundation stone of Macquarie Lighthouse laid...	July 11
,,	First free immigrants arrived at Hobart	September 18
,,	Macquarie River (N.S.W.) discovered	December 7
1817	Foundation stone of St. David's (C.E.), Hobart Town, laid ..	February 19
,,	Bank of New South Wales founded	April 8
,,	First Government House built at Hobart Town	October 4
,,	Mount Kosciusko (N.S.W.), 7,328 feet, discovered	October 15
1819	Foundation stone of St. James' Church (C.E.), Sydney, laid ...	October 17
1820	Driving cattle through Sydney to slaughter prohibited	November 25
1821	Governor Macquarie laid foundation stone of first R.C. Church in New South Wales (St. Mary's, Sydney)	October 20
1822	St. James' Church (C.E.), Sydney, opened	January 1
,,	Royal Society of New South Wales founded	March 19
,,	Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales founded ...	July 5
1823	Brisbane River discovered by Oxley	December 2
,,	St. David's Church (C.E.), Hobart Town, consecrated	—
1824	Australian Agricultural Company founded	June 21
,,	First Legislative Council of New South Wales met	August 11
,,	First settlement (penal) of Moreton Bay (now Brisbane)... ...	September
,,	Freedom of newspaper press granted in New South Wales ...	October 15
,,	Hume discovered the River Hume, now called Murray	November 17
,,	Hume and Hovell reached Port Phillip overland from Sydney ...	December 13
1825	Tasmania declared an independent colony	December 3
1826	Settlement and occupation of New Zealand, commenced in 1814 ...	—
,,	Possession taken of W.A. at Princess Royal Harbour, Albany ...	December 25
1827	General Post Office, Sydney, established	March 8
,,	Copper discovered in Tasmania	April 20
,,	Water supply to Sydney commenced, by means of "Busby's Bore"	September
,,	Free Public Library established in Sydney	December 1
1829	First Legislative Council appointed for Tasmania	January 9
,,	Copper discovered in New South Wales	January
,,	Swan River settlement (W.A.) established under Governor Sterling	June 1
,,	Perth (W.A.) founded	August 12
,,	First Independent (Cong.) Service in New South Wales	November 22
,,	First white child born in West Australia	December 25
,,	T. Kent (Tas.) disc. virtues of ext. of mimosa bark in tanning, &c.	—
1830	Sturt explored the Darling River and gave it that name... ...	February 9
,,	First Executive Council appointed for West Australia	November 1
1831	Steamer "Surprise" put together at Neutral Bay and launched ...	March 31
,,	First steamer from England arrived at Sydney, the "Sophia Jane"	May 13
,,	*Sydney Morning Herald* established	April 18
,,	The Outer Domain, Sydney, opened to the public	August 13
,,	First steamer built in New South Wales, "William the Fourth"	October 22
,,	Governor Sir R. Bourke appointed to New South Wales... ...	December 3
,,	First printing press for West Australia arrived from England ...	December
,,	First newspaper in West Australia issued, *Fremantle Observer* ...	—
1834	Government *Gazette*, New South Wales, established	March 7
,,	Province of South Australia established	August 15
,,	First wool sent to England from West Australia, 7585 lbs. ...	November 6
1835	J. Batman's treaty with native tribes and purchase of site of Melb.	June 6
,,	Archbishop Polding arrived at Sydney...	September 20
,,	First house built on present site of Melbourne	November 17
1836	South Australian Company formed	January 28
,,	First shipment of West Australia timber to England	May
,,	First C. E. Bishop, Dr. Broughton, arrived Sydney	June

DON'T JUDGE ANY SEWING MACHINE JUST BY THE WAY IT LOOKS.

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued)*.

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1836	*South Australian Register* established	June 18
,,	John Batman appointed first Postmaster of Melbourne	July
,,	South Australia proclaimed a British Colony	December 28
,,	H.M.S. "Buffalo," arrived at South Australia with first Governor of S.A., Captain Hindmarsh, and a few immigrants	December
1837	Fortnightly mail established, Sydney and Melbourne	February 3
,,	Survey of Adelaide commenced January 11, completed	March 10
,,	Bank of South Australia founded	March
,,	New town at Port Phillip, named "Melbourne"	May 8
,,	Bank of West Australia opened	June 1
,,	First steamer, "James Watt," arrived Hobson's Bay from Sydney	July 4
,,	Australian Gas Co. formed in Sydney, by Act 8, William IV. ...	September 7
,,	Sir George Grey began exploration of north-west coast of Australia	December 2
1838	Botanic Gardens, Sydney, opened	April 4
,,	Press reporters first admitted to Legislative Chamber	June 6
,,	First S.A. wool sent to England by the "Orator," *via* Mauritius ...	—
1839	Brisbane laid out to plan	—
1840	Wellington founded by the New Zealand Company	January 22
,,	New Zealand proclaimed a British Colony	January 29
,,	Hunter River Steam Navigation Company (N.S.W.) established ...	February 4
,,	Treaty of Waitangi with Maoris signed	February 6
,,	H.M.S. "Buffalo" brought 58 Canadian convicts to Sydney, 30 having been left at Hobart	February 25
,,	Town of Auckland founded, Feb. 5; declared Capital of N.Z. ...	May 3
,,	H.M.S. "Britomart" beat "L'Aube" (French) by two days in race to Akaroa (S.I., N.Z.) for possession	August 11
,,	*Perth Enquirer* (W.A.) established	August 16
,,	First Municipality of Adelaide chosen	August 19
,,	Agricultural Society of South Australia formed...	October 14
,,	Copper discovered in South Australia	December 18
1841	First judge appointed for Melbourne	February 5
,,	First Savings Bank in South Australia established	March 6
,,	First steamer built and launched at Melbourne, the "Fairy Queen"	April 3
,,	New Zealand declared an independent Colony	May 3
,,	Sir George Grey appointed Governor of South Australia... ...	May 15
,,	Sydney first lighted by gas	May 24
,,	*New Zealand and Auckland Gazette* established	July 10
,,	G.P.O., Melbourne, opened	August 12
,,	First Savings Bank established in Melbourne	September 1
1842	Nelson (N.Z.) founded	February 1
,,	Line of steamers, Brisbane to Sydney, established	February 26
,,	Moreton Bay declared open to free settlers	May 4
,,	Sydney incorporated, Act 6 Vic., No. 3	July 20
,,	Melbourne incorporated, Act 6 Vic., No. 7	August 12
,,	First election of a Municipal Council, Sydney	November 12
,,	First election of a Municipal Council, Melbourne	December 1
,,	First sale (at Sydney) of land at Moreton Bay	December 7
1843	Sheep first boiled down for tallow, at Yass (N.S.W.)	January 9
,,	Tin discovered at Beechworth (Vic.)	March 11
,,	Massacre by Maoris, Wairau (N.Z.), beginning of Maori wars ...	June 17
,,	First Parliamentary Elections in Australia (N.S.W.)	July 18
,,	First land sale held at Brisbane	August 9
,,	Royal Society of Tasmania founded	—
1844	First peal of bells rung at St. Mary's (R.C.) Cathedral, Sydney ..	January 1
,,	First ore raised from Kapunda copper mine (S.A.)	January 8
,,	First Hebrew Synagogue in Australia opened in York St., Sydney	April
,,	Brisbane *Courier* established	June 24
,,	First shipment of West Australia-bred horses to India	—
1845	First Maori war commenced	January 7
,,	Hone Heke's armed attack on Kororareka (N.Z.)	March 11
,,	Burra Burra Copper Mine (S.A.) discovered	May 19
,,	Otago district (N.Z.) purchased from Maoris for settlement ...	July 31

EVERY WOMAN KNOWS THAT WHAT SEEMS "DEAR" AT FIRST IS OFTEN "CHEAPEST IN THE END."

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued)*.

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1845	Sir George Grey arrived as Governor of New Zealand	November 14
,,	First steamer arrived at Perth (W.A.)	December 4
1846	First British war steamer arrived at Sydney, H.M.S. "Driver"	January 7
,,	First steamer arrived Wellington, New Zealand	January 20
,,	First Government immigrants for S.A. arrived from Great Britain	April 28
,,	*Argus* (Melbourne) established; first issue	June 2
,,	First Maori war in New Zealand ended	August 13
,,	Coal discovered in W.A.	September 9
,,	First lock stitch sewing machine patented by Elias Howe (Mass., U.S.A.)	September 10
,,	Copper discovered in West Australia	December 18
1847	Melbourne granted title of "City"	June 29
,,	First oversea steamer arrived at South Australia	November 5
1848	First settlers Otago (N.Z.) arr. Port Chalmers, per "John Wickliff"	March 23
,,	Australian Mutual Provident Society founded	August 31
,,	First census of West Australia taken	October 10
,,	First Legislative Council for N.Z. met	November 18
,,	First immigrant ship, "Artemisia," arrived at Brisbane	December 13
1849	Last convict ship, the "Hashemy," arrived at Sydney	June 8
,,	Tin discovered by Rev. W. B. Clarke in Alps (N.S.W.)	August 16
,,	Tin discovered by James Daw at Broadwater (Tasmania)	—
1850	*South Australian Register* issued as a daily newspaper	January 1
,,	*Freeman's Journal* (Sydney) established	June 20
,,	Act of Incorporation, Sydney University	October 1
,,	Canterbury district (N.Z.) founded at Christchurch	December 16
1851	Gold discovered in N.S.W., near Bathurst, by E. H. Hargraves	February 12
,,	First wool ship direct for London left Moreton Bay	February 16
,,	First license to dig for gold issued in New South Wales	May 24
,,	Gold discovered at Clunes (Vic.) by J. W. Esmond	July 1
,,	Victoria separated from N.S.W.	July 1
,,	Gold discovered on Turon River (N.S.W.)	July 16
,,	Gold discovered at Buninyong (Vic.)	August 4
,,	N.Z. Company wound up by Act of British Parliament	August 7
,,	Allan B. Wilson (U.S.A.) patented a sewing machine having a rotary hook and bobbin, and four motion feed	August 8
,,	Isaac Merritt Singer patented the first perfect lock stitch sewing machine	August 12
,,	Gold discovered at Ballarat (Vic.)	August 24
,,	First license to dig for gold issued in Victoria	September 21
,,	Gold discovered at Bendigo (Vic.)	December 8
,,	Australian Steam Navigation Co. incorporated	December 10
,,	Telegraph first used in N.S.W.	December 12
1852	First mail steamer from England, "Chusan," arrived at Melbourne	July 23
,,	First mail steamer from England, "Australian," arrived at Albany (West Australia)	—
,,	First mail steamer "Chusan," arrived at Sydney	August 3
,,	First wool cargo sent down the Murray River	October 1
,,	Sydney University inaugurated	October 11
,,	Gold discovered in New Zealand, near Coromandel Harbor	October
,,	Gold discovered in South Australia	—
,,	Municipal Council of Adelaide re-modelled	—
1853	Municipal Council of Hobart established	January
,,	Constitution for New Zealand proclaimed	January 17
,,	H.M.S. "Hercules" brought emigrants to Adelaide and Melbourne	July
,,	New Caledonia occupied by France	September 20
1854	First American steamer, "Golden Age," arrived Sydney	January 6
,,	First Parliament of N.Z. met at Auckland	May 27
,,	Melbourne University founded	July 10
,,	First Railway opened in Victoria	September 4
,,	*Age*, Melbourne, established	October 17
,,	Ballarat Riots (Eureka Stockade)	December 4
1855	First telegraph line opened in Victoria	March 12

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued)*.

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1855	Sydney Mint established	May 14
,,	First Railway opened in N.S.W.	September 26
,,	Telegraph lines opened in S.A.	November 26
1856	Name of Tasmania substituted for Van Diemen's Land	January 1
,,	*The Leader*, Melbourne, established	January 5
,,	First railway opened in South Australia	April 21
,,	First representative Parliament of New South Wales met	May 22
,,	First telegraph line Adelaide to Melbourne opened	July 19
,,	First representative Parliament of Vic. met	November 21
,,	Perth (W.A.) proclaimed a "City"	—
1857	Gas first used in Hobart	March 12
,,	Telegraphs opened in Tasmania	August 2
,,	Gas first used in Melbourne	August 10
,,	Wreck of the "Dunbar," Sydney Heads	August 20
,,	St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, founded	August 25
,,	Exchange, Sydney, opened	December 30
1858	Melbourne (Yan Yean) Water Supply opened	January 1
,,	"Torrens' Title" Act (S.A.) asstd to by Crown Jan. 27, and operative	July 7
,,	First steamer arrived at Otago (N.Z.)	July 21
,,	*South Australian Advertiser* established	July 28
,,	Telegraph line Sydney-Melbourne-Adelaide completed	October 29
1859	Foundation stone West Australia Government House laid	March 17
,,	Brisbane incorporated	September 7
,,	First Parliament elected under manhood suffrage in Victoria opened	October 13
,,	First Governor (Sir G. Bowen) of Queensland arrived	December 10
,,	Queensland proclaimed a separate Colony	December 10
,,	Gold discovered in Queensland	—
1860	Gold discovered at Snowy River, N.S.W.	January 27
,,	Second Maori War (Taranaki, N.Z.) commenced	February 6
,,	First Queensland Parliament assembled	May 23
,,	*Sydney Mail* established	July 7
,,	Wallaroo Copper Mine (York Peninsula) discovered	—
1861	Burke and Wills completed journey across Continent from Melbourne to Gulf of Carpentaria	March 11
,,	Gold discovered at Gabriel's Gully, Otago (N.Z.)	May 20
,,	Lambing Flat Riots (N.S.W.)	July
,,	Bank of N.Z. incorporated	July 29
,,	Sir George Grey appointed Governor of New Zealand for second term	October 3
,,	First Queensland Exhibition opened	October 29
,,	Peak Downs (Q.) discovered	December 18
,,	First English Cricket Team arrived at Melbourne	December 23
,,	Moonta Copper Mine (S.A.) discovered	—
,,	Gold discovered at Tuapeka (N.Z.)	—
1862	First Cricket Match against an English Eleven played in Australia at Melbourne	Jan. 1, 2, & 3
,,	First telegraph line in N.Z. opened	July 1
,,	J. McD. Stewart completed survey of route for overland telegraph, Adelaide—Port Darwin	July 24
1863	H.M.S. "Orpheus" wrecked, Manukau Bar (N.Z.)	February 7
,,	Royal Society of Victoria founded	May 7
,,	Calliope gold field (Q.) proclaimed	May 26
,,	Adelaide lit by gas	June 22
,,	First railway in N.Z., Lyttelton-Christchurch, opened	December 1
1864	*The Australasian* (Melbourne) established	October 1
,,	Wellington chosen as seat of Government in New Zealand in place of Auckland	October 3
,,	City Bank of Sydney Established	—
1865	Auckland lighted by gas	April 15
,,	St. Mary's R.C. Cathedral, Sydney, destroyed by fire	June 29
,,	First railway opened in Queensland	July 31
,,	Agency, sale of Singer Sewing Machines, Australia, estab. Sydney	September 10
,,	Bank of Adelaide established	December 11

ONE MACHINE DOES SEW BETTER THAN ANY OTHER—
AND THAT ONE IS THE SINGER.

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued)*.

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1865	Brisbane lighted by gas	—
1866	Str. "London" foundered in Bay of Biscay, voyage London to Melb.	January 11
,,	*The Queenslander* (Brisbane) established	February
,,	End of second Maori War (N.Z.)	July 3
1867	*Evening News*, Sydney, established	July 29
,,	Thames gold field (N.Z.) proclaimed	August 1
,,	Gympie gold field discovered by Nash	—
,,	New G.P.O., Melbourne, opened	—
1868	Sir George Grey's second term as Governor of New Zealand ended	February 5
,,	Great massacre of settlers at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, by Maories under Te Kooti	November 10
1869	End of Maori wars	January 1
,,	Gold discovered in Tasmania, at Waterhouse	March 19
,,	First message sent through Victoria-Tasmania cable	May 1
,,	Telegraph Perth to Fremantle (W.A.) opened	June 21
,,	First railway opened in Tasmania	August 19
,,	Public Library of N.S.W. opened at Sydney	October 1
1870	*Town and Country Journal*, Sydney, established	January 8
,,	Town Hall, Perth, West Australia, opened	May 30
,,	Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney opened	August
,,	First elected Legislative Council (West Australia) met	December 5
1871	Warship "Cerberus" arrived in Hobson's Bay	April 7
,,	Inverell gold field (N.S.W.) discovered	October 5
,,	First message rec'd at Pt. Darwin from Java per Eastern Ex. cable	November 20
1872	Tin discovered at Tenterfield (N.S.W.)	January 12
,,	New G.P.O., Adelaide, opened	May 6
,,	Overl'd telegraph Pt. Darwin compl'td, cable com. with Eng. opn'd.	August 22
,,	*Telegraph*, first 1d. Daily Paper in Queensland, established ...	October 1
,,	Telegraph line, Perth to Albany (West Australia) opened ...	December 26
,,	Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne opened	—
1873	Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney opened	April 3
,,	Hume, Australian explorer, died	June 23
,,	Gold discovered at Palmer River (Q).	June
,,	Archbishop Vaughan arrived in Sydney	December 16
,,	First mail steamer, "Macgregor," Sydney for 'Frisco *vid* Auckland	December 20
,,	New G.P.O., Brisbane, opened	—
1874	First R. C. Archbishop of Melbourne appointed (Dr. Goold, O.S.A.)	May 4
,,	New G.P.O., Sydney, opened	September 1
,,	University of Adelaide established	October
,,	First railway opened in Western Australia	November 22
,,	First iron vessel, a steam yacht, built at Melbourne	December 5
1875	Tin smelting commenced at Mount Bischoff (Tasmania)	January 5
,,	Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney opened	April 6
,,	Postal cards first issued in N.S.W.	October 1
,,	First real champagne made in Aust., by J. T. Fallon, Albury, N.S.W.	October 28
1876	Cable N.S.W. to New Zealand opened	February 21
,,	Hobart Waterworks opened	February 23
,,	Intercolonial Exhibition at Brisbane opened	August 20
,,	University of Sydney returned a member to the Legislative Assembly for the first time (W. C. Windeyer)	September 8
,,	Provincial Government System in N.Z. abolished	November 1
,,	Penny post cards first issued in South Australia	December 8
1877	Archbishop Polding died, Sydney	March 16
,,	Harbour Trust appointed for Melbourne	March 30
,,	Metropolitan Gas Company, Melbourne, formed	August 13
,,	Overland telegraph Adelaide to Perth, *vid* Eucla, completed ...	December 1
1878	Thomas S. Mort died...	May 9
,,	First cricket match played in England by an Australian Eleven	May
,,	Sir Geo. Grey met Rewi, Maori King, made peace, Waitara (N.Z.)	June 27
,,	Mackenzie River (Q.) discovered	October 4
,,	Foundation stone of Lands Office, Sydney, laid	October 7
1879	First Intercolonial Exhibition, Melbourne, opened	February 19

SINGER SEWING MACHINES TOOK ALL FIRST AWARDS AT THE EXHIBITION OF 1870.

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued).*

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1879	Explosion, Kaitangata Colliery, N.Z., many lives lost	February 21
,,	Captain Cook Statue, Hyde Park, Sydney, unveiled	February 25
,,	*Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, established	July 1
,,	First International Exhibition opened at Sydney	September 17
,,	Triennial Parliaments Act (N.Z.) passed	December 19
1880	Fortnightly mail service between England and Australia established	February 1
,,	First stone of present South Head Lighthouse, Sydney, laid ...	March 1
,,	Royal Art Society (N.S.W.) founded by Mr. George Collingridge...	April 20
,,	National Art Gallery, Sydney, opened	September 22
,,	1st International Exhibition at Melbourne opened (Exhibit'n bldg.)	October 1
,,	Postal cards first issued in Queensland	November 1
,,	The Australasian Branch of the Singer S.M. Co. estab. at Sydney	December 8
1881	Railway from Fremantle to Perth (W.A.) opened	March 1
,,	First International Exhibition at Adelaide	—
1882	*Brisbane Courier* issued as a daily paper	September 4
,,	Garden Palace, Sydney, burnt	September 22
,,	First International Exhibition at Christchurch, New Zealand ...	—
1883	*Daily Observer* (Queensland), established	May 3
,,	Railway communication, Sydney to Melbourne, established by Junction at Albury	June 14
,,	First Intercolonial Football Match, N.S.W. v. Queensland, on Eagle Farm Racecourse. Scores: Queensland 12, N.S.W. 11 ...	August 15
,,	Discovery of Silver at Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	—
1884	First cargo frozen meat, Brisbane-London	May 20
,,	First "land grant" railway contract (West Australia) let, Albany to Beverley, to A. Hordern, Sydney	October 25
1885	*Sunday Times*, Sydney, established	February 15
,,	N.S.W. Soudan Contingent left Sydney	March 3
,,	Brisbane tramways opened	August 12
,,	First steamer, "Rajpootana," of direct line from India to Australia, arrived Brisbane	November 10
1886	Perth (W.A.) Exhibition opened	February 27
,,	*Referee*, Sydney, established	October 2
,,	International Exhibition (Second) Adelaide	—
1887	Adelaide-Melbourne railway express inaugurated	January 19
,,	Explosion, Bulli Colliery, N.S.W., 85 lives lost... ...	March 23
,,	Pearling fleet destroyed by cyclone at "Ninety Mile Beach," West Australia, over 200 lives lost	—
,,	Telephone system of Victoria taken over by Government from a private company	September 22
,,	*Australian Star*, Sydney, established	December 1
,,	Telephone system inaugurated at Perth (W.A.)	December 1
,,	The Working Men's College (Technical) opened in Melbourne ...	—
1888	Train service Sydney-Brisbane established	January 17
,,	Centenary of N.S.W. celebrated at Sydney	February 26
,,	International Exhibition (second) at Melbourne	August 1
1889	Albany-Beverley railway (Hordern's land grant line) opened ...	June 1
,,	New Zealand Exhibition opened	November 26
,,	Sir Henry Parkes initiated a popular agitation in favor of Federation	—
1890	First Intercolonial Conference at Melbourne to discuss a scheme of Federation	February 13
,,	*Truth* (Sydney), established	August 3
,,	Royal assent given to Constitution of West Australia	August 15
,,	Maritime Strike, Riot Act read in Sydney	September 19
,,	The great Pitt and Moore Streets Fire, Sydney...	October 2
,,	International Exhibition at Dunedin (N.Z.)	—
1891	First Parliament met in West Australia	January 20
,,	Federation Convention met at Sydney; a Draft Bill to establish the Commonwealth framed	March 7
,,	Te Kooti (N.Z.) died	April 17
,,	Bank of Van Diemen's Land (Tas.) suspended payment	May 3
,,	Sir John Robertson died	May 8

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued)*.

YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1891	Sarah Bernhardt visited Australia	May 26
,,	Labor Party first entered N.S.W. Parliament	June 17
,,	New Exhibition Building, Brisbane, opened	August 19
,,	First wool sale held in Brisbane	August 27
,,	First mail under Postal Union rate of 2½d. per half ounce, left Australia for Europe	October 8
,,	George Higginbotham died	December 31
,,	International Exhibition at Launceston (Tas.)	—
,,	Transcontinental Railway (S.A.) opened to Oodnadatta	—
1892	Water famine at Broken Hill (N.S.W.) reported	January 4
,,	Free Education in Public Schools, South Australia, commenced	January 18
,,	Victorian Railway Commissioners suspended by Government	March 17
,,	Royal Commission on Baldwin Engines opened, Sydney	April 12
,,	South Australian *Register* issued at 1d.	July 1
,,	Great strike at Broken Hill begun	July 4
,,	Eight Hours system adopted on South Australian Railways	July 14
,,	R. J. Seddon appointed Acting Premier, N.Z.	September 6
1893	The Federal Bank suspended payment	January 30
,,	Brisbane *Courier* issued at 1d.	February 1
,,	Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, destroyed by flood	February 6
,,	Mutual agreement of aid by Victorian Banks	March 3
,,	*Argus* (Melbourne) issued at 1d.	April 3
,,	John Ballance (N.Z.), statesman, died	April 27
,,	Many Australian Banks temporarily suspended payment, and subsequently resumed business, during period April to August. To assist in relieving the financial stress the following steps were taken :—	
	Five Days' Bank Holidays proclaimed by Victorian Gov.	May 1
	Act making bank notes legal tender passed in N.S.W.	May 3
,,	"Miowera," first steamer of line Australia-Canada, reached Vancouver (B.C.) from Sydney	June 10
,,	Perth (W.A.) bought out local Water Works Co. for £180,000	July 7
,,	Franchise granted to women in N.Z.	September 19
,,	Pacific cable completed to New Caledonia	October 17
1894	N.Z. Parliament strengthened Bank of N.Z. by guaranteeing £2,000,000 worth of preference shares	June 30
,,	Great gold discovery at Coolgardie (W.A.)	June 30
,,	N.Z. Parliament passed Lands Settlement Bill	August 22
,,	Wreck of s.s. Wairarapa, Barrier Reef, Auckland (N.Z.)	October 27
,,	Wakatipu Hospital (N.Z.) destroyed by fire	December 12
1895	Trial shipment of Queensland Butter to London	February 4
,,	Sir R. Duff, Governor N.S.W., died at Sydney	March 15
,,	Mark Twain visited Australia, arrived Sydney	September 16
1896	£50,000 presented by P. N. Russell to Sydney University Engineering School	March 16
,,	Sir Henry Parkes died	April 27
,,	President of Bank of N.Z. fined £500 by House of Representatives for refusing to answer questions put by a Committee of Enquiry	July 18
1897	Sir Thomas Elder (S. Aust.) died	March 7
,,	Federal Convention (elected) assembled at Adelaide, March 22, and sat until	May 5
,,	E. M. G. Eddy, Chief Commissioner New South Wales Government Railways, died	June 20
,,	Sir Charles Lilley died	August 20
,,	Federal Convention reassembled, Sydney	September 1
,,	Ernest Giles, famous Australian explorer, died	November 13
1898	Federal Convention reassembled at Melbourne	January 20
,,	Elder Conservatorium of Music opened, Adelaide University	March 7
,,	Federal Convention (Melbourne) closed, Federal Bill adopted	March 17
,,	The "Maitland" gale on N.S.W. coast, s.s. "Maitland" wrecked	May 5
,,	Referendum on Commonwealth Bill in N. S. W., Victoria, and Tasmania, negatived in N.S.W., approved in other two States	June 3

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued)*.

YEAR.	EVENTS.	DATE.
1898	Referendum taken in South Australia. Bill approved	June 4
,,	Queen Victoria Market, George-st., Sydney, cost £700,000, opened	July 21
,,	Singer Art Parlour, Queen Victoria Markets, Sydney, opened ...	August 15
,,	Sir George Grey died	September 20
,,	First butter factory in West Australia opened at Burrelton ...	November 25
1899	Conference of Premiers to consider amendment of Commonwealth Bill met at Melbourne	January 28
,,	Sir Julius Vogel, N.Z., died	March 17
,,	Second Referendum on Federal Bill; N.S.W., Vic., S. Aust., and Tas. Bill approved	June 20
,,	Woman Suffrage agreed to in West Australia	August 17
,,	Referendum on Federal Bill, Queensland. Bill approved ...	September 2
,,	First N.Z. Contingent sailed for South Africa	October 21
,,	First Australasian Contingents left for Boer War	Oct.-Nov.
1900	Further Australasian Contingents left for Boer War	Jan.-April
,,	Conference of Premiers at Melbourne adopted amendments in Federal Bill	April 21
,,	Referendum on Federal Bill, West Australia. Bill approved ...	July 31
,,	Voting by post legalized in Victoria	December 1
,,	Imperial troops landed at Sydney for proclamation of Commonwealth Ceremony	December 22
,,	First Federal Cabinet formed (Barton Ministry)...	December 30
1901	Commonwealth inaugurated at Centennial Park, Sydney ...	January 1
,,	Universal Penny Postage adopted by N.Z.	January 1
,,	Proclamation in Australia of Edward VII. as King	January 29
,,	First General Federal Elections	March 29
,,	Federal Parliament opened by H.R.H. Duke of York, at Melbourne	May 9
,,	H. R. H. Duke of York arrived in New Zealand	June 11
,,	H. R. H. Duke of York arrived in Tasmania	July 2
,,	H. R. H. Duke of York arrived in South Australia	July 9
,,	H. R. H. Duke of York arrived in West Australia	July 22
,,	Cape to Australia cable opened	October 26
,,	*World's News*, Sydney, established	December 21
1902	British New Guinea placed under control of Commonwealth ...	March 9
,,	Terrible colliery explosion (Mount Kembla, N.S.W.), 93 lives lost	July 31
,,	Coronation of King Edward VII.	August 9
,,	First message sent on Pacific cable	November 2
,,	"Elingamite" wrecked on "Three Kings," N.Z.	November 9
,,	Title of "Lord Mayor" granted to Melbourne and Sydney ...	November 22
,,	Six English hatters prevented from landing	December 10
1903	West Australia goldfields water supply opened	January 24
,,	Railway men's strike in Victoria began May 8; ended	May 15
,,	Women's Suffrage granted in New South Wales	May 29
,,	Right Hon. J. Chamberlain promulgated his preferential trade proposals at Birmingham (Eng.)	June 16
,,	Tumut recommended by commission of experts as most suitable Federal Capital site	July 17
,,	Transcontinental railway to West Australia finally reported on by board of railway engineers	July 29
,,	Sir E. Barton, first Federal Premier, resigned office—succeeded by Mr. A. Deakin	September 24
,,	High Court of Australia legally constituted, Oct. 5. Justices—Sir S. Griffith, Sir E. Barton, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor; opened .	October 6
,,	Federal House of Representatives selected Tumut Federal Capital site	October 8
,,	Federal Senate selected Bombala as Federal Capital site ...	October 15
,,	Second Commonwealth General Election	December 16
1904	The Singer Building, York Street, Sydney, opened	April 18
,,	Deakin (Federal) Ministry resigned	April 22
,,	Watson (Federal) Labor Ministry sworn in	April 27
,,	Coalition of Reid and Deakin Parties agreed upon ...	May 17
,,	Dalgety selected as Federal Capital site by House of Representatives, August 9; agreed to by Senate	August 10

CHRONICLE OF NOTABLE AUSTRALASIAN EVENTS *(Continued).*

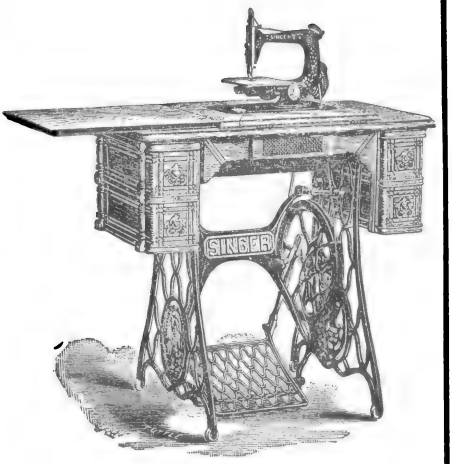
YEAR.	EVENT.	DATE.
1904	Watson Labor Ministry resigned	August 15
,,	Reid-McLean Ministry (Federal) sworn in	August 18
,,	N.S.W. Legislative Assembly refused Dalgety site to Federal Gov.	December 14
1905	Reid-McLean (Federal) Ministry defeated	June 30
,,	Deakin (Federal) Ministry formed	July 5
,,	Sir P. N. Russell died	July 10
,,	Drastic Amending Act to regulate Liquor Traffic passed by N.S.W. Parliament	October 6
,,	Federal Act against Secret Commissions became law	November 16
,,	Federal Copyright Act became law	December 21
1906	R. J. Seddon died	June 10
,,	International Exhibition at Christchurch, N.Z., opened—Great exhibit of latest types of all kinds of Sewing Machines by the Singer Sewing Machine Company	November 1
1907	Cooktown (Q.) wrecked by hurricane	January 19
,,	Rescue of Varischetti, entombed 9 days in flooded mine 1,000 feet deep at Bonnie Vale, W.A., by Diver Hughes	May 28
,,	Telephone Sydney–Melbourne opened	July 10
,,	King's Prize, Bisley, won by Lieutenant Addison (S.A.)	July 19
,,	D. S. Mitchell, donor of valuable library to N.S.W., died ...	July 24
,,	Royal Proclamation of N.Z. as "Dominion" from 26th Sept. issued	September 9
,,	Murwillumbah (N.S.W.) destroyed by fire	September 15
,,	Proclamation of Dominion publicly read throughout N.Z. ..	September 26
,,	Sir James Hector, Government Geologist (N.Z.), died	November 6
,,	Mail contract with Orient Co. signed by Federal Government ...	November 15
,,	Ti Whiti, famous Maori leader, died ; aged 84 ...	November 18
1908	David Syme, founder *Age* (Melbourne), died, aged 81	February 14
,,	Braybrook railway accident (Vic.), 44 killed, 413 injured ...	April 20
,,	Imports by State Govts. declared liable to Fed. duties by High Court	May 25
,,	Visit of U.S.A. war fleet to Australasia :—	
	Arrived Auckland (N.Z.) August 9, left	August 15
	,, Sydney August 20, left	August 27
	,, Melbourne ,, 29, left	September 5
	,, Albany (W.A.) September 11, left	September 18
,,	Yass-Canberra selected as Federal Capital site by House of Representatives, October 8 ; agreed to by Senate ..	November 6
,,	Deakin-Lyne (Federal) Ministry defeated	November 10
,,	Fisher Federal (Labor) Ministry sworn in	November 13
,,	Ernest Favenc, Australian explorer and journalist, died... ...	November 14
1909	Professor David reached South Magnetic Pole	January 16
,,	Wreck of S.S. "Penguin," N.Z.	February 12
,,	N.Z. offers Dreadnought to Great Britain	March 22
,,	Fisher Ministry (Federal) defeated	May 27
,,	Deakin-Cook Ministry (Federal) sworn in	June 2
,,	Commonwealth offers Dreadnought to Great Britain	June 3
,,	Taxi-cabs installed in Sydney	July 8
,,	S.S. "Waratah" sailed from Durban to Capetown, and not heard of since	July 26
,,	Samuel Hordern, millionaire, died	August 13
,,	Seventh Commerce Congress opened in Sydney	September 14
,,	Halley's Comet first seen in Australia at Melb. by Mr David Ross	November 18
,,	Field Marshal Lord Kitchener arrived at Port Darwin	December 21
1910	Sir Frederick Darley died	January 4
,,	S.S. "Waikare" wrecked	January 4
,,	High Commissioner for Com'nw'lth, Sir G. H. Reid, arriv. in London	February 28
,,	The Mitchell Library, Sydney, opened...	March 8
,,	Newcastle Coal Strike ended (started 8/11/9)	March 14
,,	S.S. "Pericles" wrecked off Albany, W.A.	March 31
,,	Fisher Federal Ministry sworn in	April 29
,,	Colonel Kirkpatrick's appointment as Inspector General of Australian Forces confirmed by Fisher Government	May 3
,,	Richmond (V.) railway collision (9 killed, 188 injured).	July 18

SINGER SEWING MACHINES ARE CHEAPEST BECAUSE BEST.

SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN

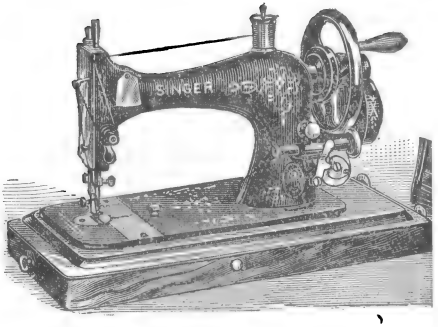
Singer Cabinet Table Set.

Seven Drawers Machine.—Closed.



Singer Automatic Chain Stitch

Machine.—Open.



Singer Hand Machine.

Singer Drawing Room Cabinet.

Open.

SEWING MACHINES.

EACH PERFECT IN ITS OWN CLASS.

MOON.
● New.
☽ First Qr.
○ Full.
☾ Last Qr.

JANUARY—31 Days.

MOON.			SUN. (See page 1.)	
			Rises.	Sets.
● 1	*Sun.*	Union of Great Britain and Ireland effected (1801); Emancipation proc. in U.S.A. (1863); Com. of Aus. founded (1901)	4.47	7.9
2	M.	Port Arthur captured by Japan (1904)	4.47	7.9
3	Tu.	Harrison Ainsworth, popular novelist, died (1882)	4.48	7.9
4	W.	Attempted arrest of five members of House of Commons by Charles I. Civil War followed (1642)	4.49	7.10
5	Th.	St. Edward the Confessor died (1066); Constitution proclaimed for N.S.W. (1843)	4.50	7.10
6	F.	Epiphany or 12th day; Christmas Day (old style)	4.51	7.10
7	S.	Calais retaken by France from England 1558) ...	4.52	7.10
☽ 8	*Sun.*	Cape Colony surrendered to Great Britain (1806)	4.52	7.10
9	M.	Nelson buried, St. Paul's (1806); Napoleon III. died (1873) ...	4.53	7.10
10	Tu.	Penny Post introduced by Sir Rowland Hill (1840); First Underground Railway in England opened (1863)	4.54	7.11
11	W.	Lord Curzon born (1853)	4.55	7.11
12	Th.	Discovery of Gold in Australia (N.S.W., 1851)	4.56	7.11
13	F.	St. Mungo, founder of Glasgow, died (603)	4.57	7.11
14	S.	New Year of Greek and Russian Calendar; Great earthquake, Kingston, Jamaica (1907)	4.58	7.11
○ 15	*Sun.*	British Museum opened (1759)	4.59	7.10
16	M.	Battle of Corunna—death of Sir John Moore (1809); Divorce Court instituted in England (1858)	5. 0	7.10
17	Tu.	Benjamin Franklin born 1706.	5. 1	7. 9
18	W.	Daniel Webster born 1782	5. 2	7. 9
19	Th.	James Watt, inventor of Steam Engine, born (1736)	5. 3	7. 9
20	F.	John Ruskin died (1900)	5. 4	7. 9
21	S.	King Oscar II. of Sweden born (1829)	5. 5	7. 8
☾ 22	*Sun.*	Sir Joseph Whitworth died (1887); Queen Victoria died and Edward VII. succeeded (1901)	5. 6	7. 8
23	M.	Spion Kop captured (1900)...	5. 6	7. 7
24	Tu.	Edward VII. proclaimed King in London (1902)	5. 7	7. 7
25	W.	First passenger train passed through the Simplon tunnel (1906)	5. 8	7. 6
26	Th.	Khartoum captured, death of Gordon (1885)	5. 9	7. 6
27	F.	Wilhelm II., present German Emperor, b. (1859); Verdi d. (1901)	5.11	7. 5
28	S.	Henry VIII. d. (1547); Paris capitulated to German Army (1871)	5.12	7. 5
29	*Sun.*	Victoria Cross instituted (1856)	5.13	7. 4
● 30	M.	Charles I. beheaded (1649); Anglo-Japanese treaty signed (1902)	5.14	7. 3
31	Tu.	Charles Edward Stuart, "Young Pretender," died (1788); s.s. "Great Eastern," 692 feet in length, launched (1858)...	5.15	7. 3

A SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY (66) IS A MOST USEFUL NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

MOON.
● New.
) First Qr.
○ Full.
(Last Qr.

FEBRUARY—28 Days.

			SUN. (See page 1).	
			Rises.	Sets.
1	W.	Anti-Transportation League of Australia formed (1851) ...	5.16	7. 2
2	Th.	King Carlos I. of Portugal, and also the Crown Prince, assassinated (1908)	5.17	7. 2
3	F.	Marshal Canrobert died (1895)	5.18	7. 1
4	S.	Coomassie, Ashantee, captured by Lord Wolseley (1874) ...	5.18	7. 0
5	*Sun.*	First book in Hebrew printed (1475); Thomas Carlyle died (1881)	5.19	6.59
6	M.	Treaty of Peace, America and Spain, ratified (1899) ...	5.20	6.58
) 7	Tu.	Pope Pius IX. died (1878)	5.21	6.57
8	W.	Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded (1587)	5.22	6.56
9	Th.	First printing press used in England (1471); Russo-Japanese War commenced (1904)	5.23	6.56
10	F.	War declared between Japan and Russia (1904) ...	5.24	6.55
11	S.	Edison born (1847)	5.26	6.54
12	*Sun.*	Telephone invented by Graham Bell (1877); Abraham Lincoln born (1809); Japanese Constitution proclaimed (1889); s.s. "Penguin" wrecked, N.Z. (1909).	5.27	6.53
○13	M.	Wagner died (1883)	5.27	6.52
14	Tu.	Captain Cook killed (1779). General W. T. Sherman died (1891)	5.29	6.50
15	W.	U.S.A. Warship "Maine" blown up by Spaniards in Havana (Cuba) harbor (1898); Kimberley relieved (1900) ...	5.30	6.49
16	Th.	Lindley Murray (English grammarian) died (1826)	5.31	6.48
17	F.	Great celebration in England of 400th anniversary of Caxton's invention of printing (1877)	5.31	6.47
18	S.	Martin Luther died (1546)	5.32	6.46
19	*Sun.*	New Parliament Houses, Westminster, opened (1835) ...	5.33	6.45
20	M.	Defeat of Dutch Armada in English Channel by Blake (1653) ...	5.34	6.44
(21	Tu.	Capture of Trinidad by Great Britain (1797); Bank of England suspended payment (1799)	5.35	6.43
22	W.	George Washington born (1732); Second French Revolution began (1848)	5.36	6.42
23	Th.	Mauritius captured by England (1810); John Keats, poet, died (1821)	5.37	6.41
24	F.	Direct steam service, France to Canada, by Allan Line, contract signed (1905)	5.38	6.40
25	S.	Sir Christopher Wren died (1723)	5.39	6.39
26	*Sun.*	Loss of the troopship "Birkenhead" by fire (1852)	5.40	6.37
27	M.	Majuba Hill (1881); Paardeberg (1900)	5.41	6.36
28	Tu.	Relief of Ladysmith (1900)	5.41	6.35

WHEN YOU BUY A SINGER YOU DO NOT BUY SIMPLY SO MUCH WOOD AND STEEL—YOU BUY THE LATEST RESULT OF THE LONGEST AND BEST EXPERIENCE.

MOON. ●New. ☽First Qr. ○Full. ☾Last Qr.		MARCH—31 Days.	SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
● 1	W.	Ash Wednesday ; St. David's Day	5.42	6.34
2	Th.	John Wesley died (1791)	5.43	6.33
3	F.	Treaty of San Stefano (1878); N.S.W. sent Contingent of troops to Soudan (1885).	5.43	6.31
4	S.	Sir Augustus Manns, famous musical conductor, died (1907); President Taft inaugurated (1909)	5.44	6.30
5	*Sun.*	Pearling Fleet destroyed off Queensland coast, 300 lives lost (1899)	5.45	6.29
6	M.	Dr. Jameson examined by House of Commons Committee re the Transvaal Raid (1897)	5.46	6.27
7	Tu.	First prayer book of Edward VI. issued (1549)	5.46	6.26
☽ 8	W.	Nelson's great victory of Aboukir Bay (1801)	5.47	6.25
9	Th.	Monitor and Merrimac action (1862); First German Emperor, Wilhelm I., died (1888)	5.48	6.23
10	F.	Edward VII. married (1863); Mazzini died (1872)	5.49	6.22
11	S.	Mukden captured by Japan (1904)	5.50	6.21
12	*Sun.*	£1 notes issued by Bank of England (1797)	5.51	6.20
13	M.	Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A. (1867); Czar Alexander II. assassinated (1881); Bloemfontein occupied (1900)	5.52	6.19
14	Tu.	Admiral Byng shot for cowardice (1757)	5.53	6.17
○ 15	W.	Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor of Bessemer steel, died (1898) ...	5.54	6.16
16	Th.	"Calliope" hurricane at Samoa (1889); Great Massacre at St. Petersburg ("Red Sunday," 1902)	5.55	6.16
17	F.	St. Patrick's Day	5.55	6.13
18	S.	Commune set up in Paris (1871); Grover Cleveland born (1837)	5.56	6.11
19	*Sun.*	David Livingstone, African Explorer, born (1813)	5.56	6.10
20	M.	Isaac Newton died (1727); Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, died (1904)	5.57	6. 9
21	Tu.	St. Benedict's Day; Capture of Lucknow by Colin Campbell (1858)	5.57	6. 8
22	W.	Goethe died (1832)	5.58	6. 6
☾ 23	Th.	Lord Milner, South African Statesman, born (1854)	5.59	6. 5
24	F.	John Harrison, inventor of chronometer, died (1776)... ...	6. 0	6. 4
25	S.	Lady Day; Treaty of Vienna to oppose Napoleon (1815) ...	6. 0	6. 3
26	*Sun.*	Beethoven died (1827); Cecil J. Rhodes died (1902)	6. 1	6. 1
27	M.	Sir Gilbert Scott, architect, died (1878); John Bright died (1889)	6. 2	6. 0
28	Tu.	Crimean War commenced (1854)	6. 3	5.59
29	W.	Friendly agreement between Afghanistan and Indian Government (1905)	6. 4	5.57
● 30	Th.	Peace signed with Russia by Allies in Crimean War (1856) ...	6. 5	5.56
31	F.	Slave trade declared against by Great Britain (1806)	6. 6	5.55

MOON. ●New. ☽ First Qr. ○ Full. ☾ Last Qr.		APRIL—30 Days.	SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
1	S.	All Fools' Day	6.7	5.53
2	*Sun.*	Richard Cobden died (1865)	6.7	5.52
3	M.	Washington Irving born (1783)	6.8	5.51
4	Tu.	Oliver Goldsmith died (1774); First sod turned of Suez Canal (1859)	6.8	5.50
5	W.	British Museum founded (1753)	6.9	5.49
☽ 6	Th.	"Goschen's Consols" created (1888). North Pole reached by Commander Peary, American (1909).	6.9	5.47
7	F.	Lady Day (old style)	6.10	5.46
8	S.	Magenta dye discovered by Verguin and Renard (1859); Anglo-French friendly agreement (L'Entente Cordiale) sgd. (1904)	6.10	5.44
9	*Sun.*	Surrender of General Lee at Appomattox (1865)	6.11	5.43
10	M.	Roman Catholic Relief Bill became law (1829); "General" Booth born (1829)	6.12	5.42
11	Tu.	Commencement of Civil War in U.S.A. (1861)	6.13	5.40
12	W.	Re-election of Paul Kruger, Pres. of Transvaal Republic (1893)	6.14	5.39
13	Th.	Magdala (Abyssinia) taken by Sir R. Napier (1868)	6.15	5.37
○ 14	F.	Good Friday. Handel died (1759); President Lincoln (U.S.A.) assass'd (1865)	6.16	5.36
15	S.	First Imperial Conference opened, London (1907)	6.17	5.35
16	*Sun.*	Easter Sunday. Culloden (1746)	6.17	5.34
17	M.	Benjamin Franklin died (1790)	6.18	5.33
18	Tu.	Great Earthquake at San Francisco (1906)	6.19	5.32
19	W.	Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield died (1881) ...	6.20	5.30
20	Th.	Charles Darwin died (1882)	6.20	5.29
21	F.	"Olympic Games" of Ancient Greece revived at Athens (1906)	6.21	5.27
☾ 22	S.	Warren Hastings acquitted (1795)	6.22	5.26
23	*Sun.*	St. George's Day. Shakespeare died (1616)...	6.22	5.24
24	M.	Jewish Passover; Russo-Turkish War commenced (1877); Von Moltke died (1891)	6.23	5.23
25	Tu.	Cowper, poet, died (1800)	6.24	5.22
26	W.	Royal Academy, London, Exhibition established (1769) ...	6.25	5.21
27	Th.	Institution of Order of St. Michael and St. George (1818) ...	6.25	5.20
28	F.	"Bounty" Mutiny (1789)	6.26	5.19
● 29	S.	Visit of King Edward to Pope Leo XIII. at the Vatican (1903); Singer Tower (N.Y.) completed and opened (1908) ...	6.26	5.18
30	*Sun.*	George Washington chosen First President of U.S.A. (1789); London University founded (1827)	6.27	5.17

ONE NAME COMES TO THE MIND OF EVERY WOMAN IMMEDIATELY—THE SINGER—AND THERE'S A VERY GOOD REASON.

MOON.
● New.
☽ First Qr.
○ Full.
☾ Last Qr.

MAY—31 Days.

			SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
1	M.	Dewey destroyed the Spanish Fleet at Manila (1898); David Livingstone died (1873)	6.28	5.16
2	Tu.	Meyerbeer died (1864); Imperial Government refuses preference to Colonial trade—"the door is slammed" (1907) ...	6 29	5.15
3	W.	New Zealand declared independent of N.S.W. (1841) ...	6.30	5.14
4	Th.	Irish Rebellion (1798); First Colonial Conference: delegates received at Windsor by Queen Victoria (1887) ...	6.31	5.13
☽ 5	F.	Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, age 52 (1821) ...	6.31	5.13
6	S.	King Edward VII. died (1910)	6.32	5.12
7	*Sun.*	Jamaica captured from Spain by England (1655)	6.33	5.11
8	M.	Eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique (W.I.), 35,000 lives lost (1902)	6.33	5.10
9	Tu.	John Stuart Mill died (1871); First Parliament of Australian Commonwealth opened (1901)...	6.34	5. 8
10	W.	George V. proclaimed King (1910)	6.35	5. 7
11	Th.	Fontenoy (1745); William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died (1778)	6.36	5. 6
12	F.	First railway across U.S.A. from Atlantic to Pacific opened (1869); Electric traction first introduced in practical shape by W. Siemens and Halske (Berlin, 1881) ...	6.37	5. 5
○ 13	S.	First English Settlement in America (1607); Hudson's Bay Company founded (1670)	6.38	5. 4
14	*Sun.*	Old May Day. Royal Commission on conduct of London police appointed (1906).	6.38	5. 4
15	M.	Daniel O'Connell died (1847); First Imperial Conference closed (1907)	6.39	5. 3
16	Tu.	Mrs. F. D. Hemans died (1835)	6.39	5. 3
17	W.	Alphonso XIII. of Spain born (1886); Mafeking relieved (1900)	6.40	5. 2
18	Th.	Napoleon I. (Bonaparte) crowned Emperor of the French (1804); Czar of Russia born (1868)	6.40	5. 2
19	F.	Commonwealth under Cromwell declared in England (1649); Gladstone died (1898)	6.41	5. 1
20	S.	Columbus died (1506); King Edward VII. buried (1910) ...	6.42	5. 1
☾ 21	*Sun.*	Island of St. Helena discovered (1501); Manchester Ship Canal opened (1894)	6.43	5. 0
22	M.	Institution of Order of Baronets (1611); Mutiny of British fleet at the Nore (1797); Victor Hugo died, aged 83 (1885)	6.43	4.59
23	Tu.	Henrik Ibsen died (1906)	6.44	4.59
24	W.	Queen Victoria born (1819); Empire Day; Brooklyn suspension bridge (N.Y.) opened (1883)	6.45	4.58
25	Th.	Ascension Day. Bank Holiday Act passed in England (1871); First consignment of Chinese to the Rand Mines in South Africa (1904).	6.46	4.58
26	F.	Orange River Colony annexed (1900)	6.46	4.57
27	S.	Habeas Corpus Act passed (1679); Battle of Tsushima, Russian Fleet destroyed by Togo (1905)	6.47	4.57
28	*Sun.*	Sir Humphry Davy died (1839); Noah Webster, Webster's Dictionary, died (1843)	6.47	4.56
● 29	M.	Monarchy restored in England under Charles II. (1660) ...	6.48	4.56
30	Tu.	Rubens, great painter, died (1640); Alexander Pope, poet, died (1744)	6.48	4.55
31	W.	Haydn died (1809); Johannesburg occupied (1900); Peace signed at Pretoria (1902)	6.49	4.55

EVERY WOMAN KNOWS THE FOOLISH EXTRAVAGANCE OF BUYING ANYTHING FOR HER HOUSE JUST BECAUSE IT IS "CHEAP."

MOON.
● New.
☽ First Qr.
○ Full.
☾ Last Qr.

JUNE—30 Days.

			SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
1	Th.	West Australia declared a British Colony (1829)	6.49	4.55
2	F.	Present Pope (Pius X.) born (1835); Garibaldi died (1882) ...	6.50	4.55
3	S.	Harvey, discoverer of circulation of the blood, died (1657); George V. born (1865)	6.50	4.54
☽ 4	*Sun.*	Whit Sunday. Marconi System Wireless Telegraphy introduced publicly (1897)	6.51	4.53
5	M.	1st Balloon Ascent (1783), by Montgolfier; Weber died (1826);	6.52	4.53
6	Tu.	Sir John Macdonald, Canada, died (1891)	6.53	4.53
7	W.	Act for Union with Great Britain passed by Irish Parliament (1800); First Reform Act passed in England (1832) ...	6.53	4.53
8	Th.	Prophet Mahomet died (632); Douglas Jerrold died (1857); First Canadian Parliament opened at Ottawa (1866)	6.54	4.53
9	F.	Charles Dickens died (1870)	6.54	4.53
10	S.	R. J. Seddon died (1906)	6.54	4.53
11	*Sun.*	Trinity Sunday. Eruption of Mount Tarawera, N.Z.—Pink and White Terraces destroyed—104 lives lost (1886) ...	6.55	4.53
○ 12	M.	First Railway opened in Japan (1872)	6.55	4.53
13	Tu.	Opening of Berlin Conference (1878) ...	6.56	4.53
14	W.	Naseby (1645); Marengo (1800)	6.56	4.53
15	Th.	Magna Charta signed by King John (1215); Stamp duty on newspapers abolished in England (1855); Corpus Christi.	6.56	4.53
16	F.	Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras (1815)	6.57	4.53
17	S.	Port Drake, now San Francisco, discovered by Sir Francis Drake (1579); Battle of Bunker's Hill (1775)	6.58	4.53
18	*Sun.*	Battle of Waterloo (1815); Steam Hammer invented and patented by James Nasmyth (1842)	6.59	4.53
19	M.	"Alabama" sunk by "Kearsarge" (1864)	6.59	4.53
☾ 20	Tu.	Queen Victoria acceded to throne (1837)	6.59	4.53
21	W.	Battle of Vinegar Hill (1798); Baltic Ship Canal opened (1895)	6.59	4.53
22	Th.	Palestine Exploration Fund founded (1865); Taku Forts captured (1900)	6.59	4.53
23	F.	St. Alban, first British Christian Martyr, died (286); Prince of Wales born (1894)	7.0	4.54
24	S.	Lord Kitchener born (1850); Solferino (1859)	7.0	4.54
25	*Sun.*	First Railway opened in Persia (1888)	7.0	4.54
● 26	M.	Repeal of Corn Laws in England (1846); Navigation Acts, England, repealed (1849)...	7.0	4.54
27	Tu.	Buenos Ayres captured by Admiral Hotham (1806)	7.0	4.55
28	W.	Bach died (1750); Queen Victoria crowned (1838)	7.0	4.55
29	Th.	First iron boat built in Eng. by John Wilkinson, and launched (1787); J. A. Hansom d. (1882), invr. of Hansom Cab (1833)	7.0	4.56
30	Fri.	Tower Bridge, London, opened (1894)	7.0	4.56

THE SINGER MAKES AND SELLS AS MANY MACHINES IN A YEAR AS ALL THE OTHER FORTY-FIVE MANUFACTURERS COMBINED.

MOON. ● New. ☽ First Qr. ○ Full. ☾ Last Qr.		JULY—31 Days.	SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
1	S.	Canada Federated (1867); Manuel Garcia, inventor of laryngoscope, died, aged 101(1906); Sir Wm. Wyllie assassinated (1909)	7. 0	4.56
2	*Sun.*	Marston Moor, defeat of Prince Rupert; Civil War in England (1644)	7. 0	4.57
☽ 3	M.	Battle of Gettysburg (1863); Battle of Sadowa (1866)... ...	7. 0	4.57
4	Tu.	Declaration of American Independence (1776); Cunard R.M.S. line inaugurated by "Britannia," 8½ knots (1840); Battle of Ulundi (1879)	7. 0	4.57
5	W.	East India Company formed (1698); sovereigns first issued (1817)	7. 0	4.58
6	Th.	Sir Thomas More beheaded (1535)	7. 0	4.58
7	F.	John Huss burnt at Constance (1415); Sheridan, dramatist, died (1816)	7. 0	4.59
8	S.	Joseph Chamberlain born (1836)	7. 0	5. 0
9	*Sun.*	Edmund Burke died (1797); Royal assent given to Act establishing Australian Commonwealth (1900)	6.59	5. 0
10	M.	French troops under Major Marchand occupy Fashoda, Upper Nile (1898)	6.59	5. 1
○ 11	Tu.	Bombardment of Alexandria (1882)...	6.59	5. 1
12	W.	Evacuation of Crimea by British (1856); Massacre of Cawnpore (1857)	6.59	5. 1
13	Th.	Treaty of Berlin signed (1878), "Peace with Honor" ...	6.59	5. 2
14	F.	French Revolution began, Bastille stormed (1789); Cyprus occupied by Great Britain (1878)	6.58	5. 2
15	S.	First steamer, "Savannah," from New York to Liverpool, in 26 days (1819)	6.58	5. 3
16	*Sun.*	Santiago, Cuba, surrendered to the U.S. Army (1898) ...	6.58	5. 4
17	M.	Bridgewater Canal (Eng.) by James Brindley (1761); Franco-German War (1870) commenced	6.57	5. 4
18	Tu.	W. G. Grace born (1848); Papal Infallibility decreed (1870) ...	6.57	5. 5
☾ 19	W.	Flinders died (1814)	6.57	5. 5
20	Th.	Purchase of commissions abolished in the British army (1871)	6.56	5. 6
21	F.	Jews admitted as members of British Parliament (1858); Robert Burns died (1796)	6.56	5. 7
22	S.	Napoleon II. died (1832); Charles Landseer died (1889) ...	6.56	5. 7
23	*Sun.*	General U. S. Grant died (1885)	6.55	5. 8
24	M.	Gibraltar captured by English (1704); Constitution proclaimed for Turkey (1908)	6.54	5. 8
25	Tu.	War between China and Japan commenced (1894); M. Bleriot crossed from Calais to Dover in Aeroplane (1909) ...	6.53	5. 9
● 26	W.	Coleridge, poet, died (1830)	6.53	5. 9
27	Th.	Bank of England estab. by Royal Charter (1694); Imperial Defence Conference, London (1909), July 27th to Aug 19th incl.	6.52	5.10
28	F.	Sentence passed on participators in the Jameson Raid (1896) ..	6.51	5.11
29	S.	Spanish Armada defeated (1588); Humbert, King of Italy, assassinated (1900)	6.50	5.12
30	*Sun.*	William Penn died (1718); Thomas Gray, poet, died (1771); Bismarck died (1898)...	6.49	5.13
31	M.	St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, died (1556) ...	6.48	5.14

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CUNARD LINE IS ONLY EQUALLED BY THAT OF THE SINGER S.M. CO.

MOON. ● New.) First Qr. ○ Full. (Last Qr.		AUGUST—31 Days.	SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
1	Tu.	Battle of the Nile (1798); Slavery abolished in British Colonies (1834)	6.48	5.14
) 2	W.	Montgolfier, inventor of hot air balloons, died (1799)...	6.47	5.15
3	Th.	Columbus sailed on first voyage of discovery (1492)	6.46	5.16
4	F.	East India Docks opened, London (1806); Lake Victoria Nyanza discovered (1858)	6.46	5.16
5	S.	Newfoundland annexed for England by Sir H. Gilbert (1583); 1st Atlan. Cable laid (1858); "Phil" May d., aged 38 (1903)	6.45	5.17
6	*Sun.*	Corinth Ship Canal opened (1893); Workmen's Compensation Act passed by British Parliament (1897)	6.44	5.17
7	M.	First Reformed Parliament, England, met (1832)	6.43	5.18
8	Tu.	Convention, "Transvaal State," signed (1881)	6.42	5.19
9	W.	Edward VII. crowned (1902)	6.41	5.19
○ 10	Th.	Russian Fleet at Port Arthur destroyed by Japanese (1904)	6.40	5.20
11	F.	Cardinal Newman died (1890)	6.39	5.21
12	S.	George Stephenson died (1848); First patent granted for Singer Sewing Machine (1851); J. Russell Lowell died (1891); Great Britain and Japan renewed treaty of alliance (1905)	6.38	5.21
13	*Sun.*	Manila surrendered to Americans (1898)	6.37	5.22
14	M.	Pekin captured by allied army (1900)	6.36	5.23
15	Tu.	First use of gas in London (Golden Lane) (1807)	6.35	5.23
16	W.	First steamer from England to India, "Enterprise" (1825)	6.34	5.24
(17	Th.	Frederick the Great died (1786); Klondyke gold discovery (1897)	6.33	5.25
18	F.	Battle of Gravelotte (1870)	6.32	5.26
19	S.	Balzac died (1850)	6.31	5.27
20	*Sun.*	Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar (55 B.C.); Counsel allowed prisoners charged with felony, by Act Brit. Parl. (1836)...	6.29	5 27
21	M.	Phineas Pett, shipbuilder, "father of the British navy," died (1647)	6.28	5.28
22	Tu.	Attempted invasion of Ireland, French force landed at Kilcommon (1798)	6.27	5.29
23	W.	Royal Exchange, London, founded (1667); Mansion House, London, founded (1739)	6.26	5.30
● 24	Th.	Massacre of Huguenots (1572)	6.25	5·30
25	F.	James Watt, inventor of steam engine, died (1819); Herschel, astronomer, died (1822); Faraday, scientist, died (1867)...	6.23	5.31
26	S.	Crecy—cannon first used in battle (1346); Discovery of mauve (aniline dye) by W. H. Perkin (1856); Eruption of Krakatoa (1883), 35,000 lives lost	6.22	5.31
27	*Sun.*	Manhattan captured by British from Dutch and named New York (1664); First gas balloon ascent (1783); Sir Rowland Hill, founder of 1d. post, died (1879)	6.21	5.32
28	M.	Liberation of slaves in British colonies, £20,000,000 ransom paid (1833); Zulu War terminated (1879)	6.20	5.32
29	Tu.	Oliver Wendell Holmes born (1809)...	6.19	5.33
30	W.	Plevna (1877)	6.18	5.34
31	Th.	Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus (70 A.D.); John Bunyan died (1688)	6.17	5.35

NOTABLE MONTH IN THE WORKING WORLD'S HISTORY. THE SINGER WAS PATENTED ON THE 12TH.

MOON. ●New. ☽ First Qr. ○ Full. ☾ Last Qr.		SEPTEMBER—30 Days.	SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
☽ 1	F.	Relief of Candahar by Roberts (1880)	6.15	5.36
2	S.	Great Fire of London (1666); Sedan, Napoleon III. captured (1870); Battle of Omdurman (1898)	6.14	5.37
3	*Sun.*	Oliver Cromwell died (1658); "New Style" of Calendar Reckoning adopted by most modern nations (1752) ...	6.13	5.38
4	M.	Proclamation of present French Republic (1870); Greig, Norwegian composer, died (1907)	6.11	5.39
5	Tu.	Malta captured by British (1800); peace signed Japan and Russia (1905)	6.10	5.40
6	W.	President McKinley assassinated (1901)	6. 9	5.40
7	Th.	H.M.S. "Captain" foundered in Bay of Biscay (1870) ...	6. 7	5.41
8	F.	Sebastopol (Crimea) taken (1855)	6. 6	5.41
○ 9	S.	United States so named (1776)	6. 5	5.42
10	*Sun.*	Empress of Austria assassinated (1898)	6. 4	5.42
11	M.	First treaty by England with any foreign nation made with France (1217)	6. 2	5.43
12	Tu.	Capture of Drogheda (Ireland) by Oliver Cromwell, and massacre (1649)	6. 0	5.43
13	W.	Quebec taken by British (1759); Tel-el-Kebir (1882); Proclamation in London of New Zealand as a "Dominion" (1907)	5.59	5.44
14	Th.	Duke of Wellington died (1852)	5.57	5.44
15	F.	Occupation of Cairo by British (1882)	5.55	5.45
☾ 16	S.	Fahrenheit, inventor of thermometer, died (1736)	5 54	5.46
17	*Sun.*	Mont Cenis tunnel opened (1871)	5.53	5.47
18	M.	Proclamation of Australian Commonwealth by Queen Victoria (1900); Great typhoon at Hongkong (1906)	5.51	5.47
19	Tu.	Dr. Barnardo died (1905)	5.50	5 48
20	W.	The Alma (Crimea, 1854); Italian army entered Rome (1870) ...	5.49	5.48
21	Th.	Sir Walter Scott died (1832)	5.47	5.49
22	F.	First French Republic established (1792); Central Telephone Exchange (Paris) burnt (1908)	5.46	5.50
● 23	S.	Separation of Norway and Sweden agreed upon (1905); Jewish New Year (5672).	5.44	5.51
24	*Sun.*	"Hell Gate" (N.Y.) Rocks blown up to improve channel (1876)	5.43	5.51
25	M.	Relief of Residency, Lucknow, by Havelock and Outram (1857)	5.41	5.52
26	Tu.	First English circumnavigator of the world (Drake) completed his voyage (1580); Dominion Day (N.Z.)	5.40	5.52
27	W.	First railway opened in England (Stockton-Darlington, 1825)	5.39	5.53
28	Th.	Pasteur died (1895)	5.38	5.54
29	F.	Michaelmas Day	5.36	5.55
☽ 30	S.	Earl Roberts born (1832)	5.35	5.56

THE TIME LOST, THE TROUBLE AND THE WORRY OUTWEIGH MANY TIMES OVER THE DIFFERENCE IN THE COST BETWEEN THE "CHEAP" MACHINE AND THE SINGER.

MOON.
● New.
☽ First Qr.
○ Full.
☾ Last Qr.

OCTOBER—31 Days.

			SUN. (See page 1.)	
			Rises.	Sets.
1	*Sun.*	First workable locomotive, Stephenson's "Rocket," proved at Rainhill, Eng. (1829); ½d. Stamped Post Cards first issued England (1870); 1d. Letter Postage established between Great Britain and U.S.A. (1908) ..	5.33	5.56
2	M.	Fiji acquired by Great Britain (1874)	5.31	5.57
3	Tu.	Elias Howe died (1867)	5.30	5.58
4	W.	Declaration of Belgian Independence (1830).	5.29	5.59
5	Th.	First English Bible pub. (1535); Offenbach d. (1880); Bulgaria dec. independent (1908). Portugal dec. a Republic (1910)	5.27	6. 0
6	F.	Tennyson died (1892); Mr. J. Chamberlain commenced fiscal reform campaign (1903)	5.26	6. 1
7	S.	Lepanto (1571); Oliver Wendell Holmes died (1894); Bosnia and Herzegovina seized by Austria (1908); Prince Ferdinand declared King of Bulgaria (1908)	5.25	6. 1
○ 8	*Sun.*	Great Fire of Chicago, 8th to 11th (1871); "X" Rays discovered by Rontgen (1895)	5.24	6. 2
9	M.	Eddystone Lighthouse built by John Smeaton (1759); Papal States declared incorporated with Italy (1870)	5.23	6. 3
10	Tu.	British New Guinea proclaimed (1884)	5.22	6. 4
11	W.	Ultimatum of Kruger to Great Britain—War declared (1899)...	5.21	6. 4
12	Th.	Columbus discovered America (1492); Robert Stephenson died (1859)	5.19	6. 5
13	F.	Power of the Daimios, Japan, suppressed (1877); Sir Henry Irving died (1905)	5.18	6. 6
14	S.	Battle of Hastings (Norman Conquest, 1066); Steam first used to propel vessels, by Symington (1788)...	5.17	6. 6
☾ 15	*Sun.*	Gregorian calendar introduced (1582); Kosciusko discovered (1817)	5.16	6. 7
16	M.	Leipsic (1813); Parliament Houses, Westminster, destroyed by fire (1834)	5.14	6. 8
17	Tu.	Cook Islands annexed by New Zealand for Great Britain (1900)	5.13	6. 8
18	W.	Reamur d. (1757); Lord Palmerston d. (1865); Gounod d. (1893)	5.11	6. 9
19	Th.	Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow (1812)	5.10	6.10
20	F.	Storming of the Dargai Heights by Gordon Highlanders (1897); Foundation Stone St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, laid (1821)	5. 9	6.11
21	S.	Trafalgar, Nelson died (1805)	5. 8	6.12
● 22	*Sun.*	Outrage by Russian Baltic Fleet upon English Fishing Boats on Dogger Bank (1904)	5. 7	6.13
23	M.	Edgehill, Civil War in England (1642)	5. 6	6.14
24	Tu.	Dr. Crace Calvert, discoverer of carbolic acid, died (1873) ...	5. 5	6.15
25	W.	Agincourt (1415); Balaclava (1854); Annexation of Transvaal proclaimed (1900); Sims Reeves died (1900)	5. 4	6 16
26	Th.	Hogarth, artist, died (1764); Prince Ito (Japanese) assassinated (1909)	5. 3	6.16
27	F.	British Association formed (1831); President Roosevelt born (1858); Metz capitulated (1870)	5. 2	6.17
28	S.	Grant Allen died (1899)	5. 0	6.18
29	*Sun.*	Beheading of Sir Walter Raleigh (1618)	4.59	6.19
☽ 30	M.	First Canadian Contingent for South Africa left Montreal (1899)	4.58	6.20
31	Tu.	Halloween. Earl of Rosse, great astronomer, died (1867) ...	4.57	6.21

BUT CONSIDER THIS: WHEN A SINGER IS BOUGHT AND PAID FOR, IT IS PAID FOR—IT LASTS A LIFETIME.

MOON. ● New. ☽ First Qr. ○ Full. ☾ Last Qr.		NOVEMBER—30 Days.	SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
1	W.	All Saints' Day. Sovereignty of India assumed by Great Britain (1858)	4.56	6.22
2	Th.	All Souls' Day	4.55	6.23
3	F.	Mikado of Japan born (1852)	4.54	6.24
4	S.	Mendelssohn died (1847). Turbine system invented (1894). Sir Harry Rawson died (1910).	4.53	6.24
5	*Sun.*	Inkerman (1854)	4.52	6.25
6	M.	British Protectorate of Southern part of New Guinea proc. (1884)	4.51	6.26
○ 7	Tu.	Li Hung Chang died (1901); Canadian-Pac. Ry. comptd. (1885)	4.50	6.27
8	W.	Milton died (1674)	4.49	6.28
9	Th.	Edward VII. born (1841); Victorien Sardou, great French dramatist, died, aged 77 (1908)	4.49	6.29
10	F.	Oliver Goldsmith born (1728); Livingstone found by Stanley (1871)	4.48	6.30
11	S.	Edison's loud speaking Telephone invented (1878)	4.48	6.31
12	*Sun.*	Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., Scientist, died (1842) ...	4.47	6.32
☾ 13	M.	Jews granted religious liberty in England (1685)	4.47	6.33
14	Tu.	Rossini died (1868); Emperor of China, Kwang Hsu, died (1908)	4.46	6.34
15	W.	Domesday Book completed (1086); William Murdock, inv. gas lighting, d. (1839); Emp. Dow'g'r of China, Tzu Hsi, d. (1908)	4.45	6.35
16	Th.	Suez Canal opened (1869)	4.45	6.36
17	F.	Relief of Lucknow by Colin Campbell and rescue of garrison (1857); Nasmyth, inventor of steam hammer, died (1889)	4.44	6.37
18	S.	Cardinal Wolsey died (1530); Bomb outrage in St. Peter's, Rome (1906)	4.43	6.38
19	*Sun.*	Charles I. born (1600)	4.43	6.39
20	M.	Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, born (1841); Count Tolstoi died (1910)	4.42	6.40
● 21	Tu.	Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of Royal Ex., London, died (1579)	4.41	6.41
22	W.	Lord Clive died (1774); Sir Arthur Sullivan died (1900) ...	4.41	6.42
23	Th.	Title of "Lord Mayor" granted to Mayors of Sydney and Melbourne (1902)	4.40	6.43
24	F.	Havelock died (1857)	4.39	6.43
25	S.	King Herod died (A.D. 4); Torricelli, inventor of barometer, died (1647)	4.39	6.44
26	*Sun.*	Cardinal Lavigerie, great African Missionary, d. aged 67 (1892)	4.38	6.45
27	M.	Alexandre Dumas, fils, died (1895)	4.38	6.46
28	Tu.	Printing by steam power introduced by *Times* (1814) ...	4.38	6.47
☽ 29	W.	Gold Coins of 7/- issued by British Mint (1797)	4.38	6.48
30	Th.	St. Andrew's Day. Cape Horn discovered by Drake (1578) ...	4.38	6.49

THE BEST WAY TO PROVE THE SUPERIORITY OF THE SINGER IS TO TRY IT—TRY IT IN YOUR OWN HOME—TEST IT BY THE MOST DIFFICULT WORK YOU KNOW.

MOON. ● New. ☽ First Qr. ○ Full. ☾ Last Qr.		DECEMBER—31 Days.	SUN. (See page 1.) Rises.	Sets.
1	F.	Queen Alexandra born (1844)	4.37	6.51
2	S.	First Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, present building (1697)	4.37	6.52
3	*Sun.*	Advent Sunday. Robert Louis Stevenson died (1894) ..	4.37	6.53
4	M.	Queensland proclaimed a "Province" (1859) ...	4.37	6.54
5	Tu.	Mozart died (1791); Alexandre Dumas died (1870)	4.37	6.54
○ 6	W.	Anthony Trollope, Novelist, died (1882)	4.37	6.55
7	Th.	Abolition of the rite of "Suttee," or Burning of Widows—abolition in India by the British Government (1829)... ...	4.37	6.55
8	F.	Immaculate Conception, Dogma Proc. by Pope Pius IX. (1854)	4.37	6.56
9	S.	De Quincey died (1859)	4.37	6.57
10	*Sun.*	Royal Academy founded (1768)	4.37	6.58
11	M.	"Fashoda" incident terminated by withdrawal of French troops (1898)	4.37	6.59
12	Tu.	Brunel died (1849); Robert Browning died (1889): Federal General Election (1906)—the third since establishment of Commonwealth	4.38	7.0
☾ 13	W.	Dr. Johnson died (1784)	4.38	7.0
14	Th.	George Washington died (1799); Prince Consort died (1861) ...	4.38	7.1
15	F.	Izaak Walton, "Ye Gentle Angler," died (1683); Bishop Colenzo, of Natal, died (1899)	4.38	7.2
16	S.	Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor (1773)	4.38	7.2
17	*Sun.*	"Milan Decree," forbidding Continental Intercourse with England, issued by Napoleon I. (1807); Lord Kelvin, Scientist, died (1908).. ..	4.39	7.3
18	M.	Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell, great blast furnace authority, d. (1904)	4.39	7.4
19	Tu.	J. W. M. Turner, great English Painter, died (1881)... ...	4.40	7.5
20	W.	Attack by Boers on detachment of H.M.'s 94th Regiment at Bronker's Spruit (1879)	4.40	7.6
● 21	Th.	First wireless message across Atlantic, Canada to England (1902)	4.40	7.6
22	F.	"Mayflower" Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock (1620) ...	4.40	7.6
23	S.	Mauritius captured by England (1810)	4.40	7.6
24	*Sun.*	First steam road traction engine worked, in London, by Trevithick (1801); Thackeray died (1862)	4.41	7.7
25	M.	Christmas Day. Charlemagne crowned Emperor at Rome by Pope Leo III. (800)	4.41	7.7
26	Tu.	Boxing Day—General Holiday	4.42	7.8
27	W.	G.P.O., England, established under Charles II. (1669); Lord Armstrong, Artillerist, died (1900)	4.43	7.9
28	Th.	Holy Innocents, or Childermas Day. Tay Bridge, Scotland, railway disaster (1879); Messina Earthquake (1908) ...	4.44	7.9
☽ 29	F.	St. Thomas àBeckett murdered (1171); W. Ewart Gladstone born (1809).	4.45	7.10
30	S.	Lord Macaulay, historian and poet, died (1859)	4.46	7.10
31	*Sun.*	New Year's Eve. Baroness Burdett Coutts, aged 93, died (1906)	4.46	7.10

SINGER REPUTATION IS BACKED BY FIFTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
SINGER SALES EXCEED THE SALES OF ALL OTHERS COMBINED.

TABLE OF MEMORABLE DATES.

B.C.
1133 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.

A.D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of all England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 The feuds of York and Lancaster ended.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortes began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24.
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1600 East India Company first chartered.
1603 Union of England and Scotland, March 24.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot in England.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616. Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.

A.D.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began, Sept. 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22.
1689 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America, at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of the House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1745 Second Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassy in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbour, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Captain Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began, July 14.
1789 Washington first inaugurated President.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.

A.D.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam, death of Tippoo.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov. 10.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French.
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1820 Missouri Compromise.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in the United States.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1832 South Carolina Nullification Ordinance.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British corn laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1848 French Revolution, Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1850 *First practical sewing machine introduced by I. M. Singer.*
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
1851 First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor, Dec. 2.
1853 Crimean War began.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.

EVERY SINGER IS PERFECT WHEN IT LEAVES THE FACTORY—YOUR DAUGHTER WILL SAY IT'S STILL PERFECT WHEN YOU HAVE NO MORE USE FOR IT.

1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1866 Battle of Sadowa, Prussia beat Austria.
1867 Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established.
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 Capitulation of French at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire reestablished.
1871 The Irish Church disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
1881 President Garfield shot.
1889 Brazil became a republic.
1889 Johnstown, Penn., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1900 Boxer insurrection in China.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Japanese - Russian War began.
1904 Title to Panama Canal vested in United States.
1905 Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Russians.
1905 Great Naval Battle in China Sea, Russian fleet destroyed by Japanese under Admiral Togo, May 27, practically ending war.
1905 Peace between Russia and Japan agreed to at Portsmouth, N.H., U.S.A., Aug. 29. Peace ratified and war ended Oct. 14.
1906 Mt. Vesuvius in eruption, great loss of life, April 7.
1906 San Francisco, California, wrecked by earthquake and destroyed by fire, April 18. Many lives lost; 300,000 people made homeless.
1907 Construction of Singer office building begun. This building, located at Broadway and Liberty Street, New York, contains 47 stories, and is 612 feet high.
1908 Great Earthquake in Italy, Dec. 28, destroying cities of Messina and Reggio; 200,000 perished in less than one minute. Property loss over $250,000,000.
1909 First practical use of heavier than air flying machines. During the spring successful flights of the Wright brothers in aeroplanes of their own invention.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Dates of Historical Events Customarily or Occasionally Observed.

Jan. 1. Emancipation, Proclamation by Lincoln, 1863.
Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 17. Battle of the Cowpens, S.C., 1781.
Jan. 18. Daniel Webster born, 1782.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battleship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
Feb. 22-23. Battle of Buena Vista, 1847.
March 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
March 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
March 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
April 1. Bismarck born, 1815.
April 9. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.
April 12. Fort Sumter fired upon, 1861.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 14. Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
April 19. Primrose Day in England, Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.
April 19. Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
April 30. Washington was inaugurated first President, 1789.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manilla, 1898.
May 13. First English settlement in America, at Jamestown, 1607.
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organised by officers of the Army, 1783.
May 18. The Czar of Russia born, 1868.
May 20. Mecklenburg, N.C., Declaration of Independence, 1775.
May 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
June 6. Gen. Nathaniel Greene born, 1742.
June 15. King John granted Magna Charta at Runnymede, 1215.
June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
June 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
June 28. Battle of Port Moultrie, 1776.
July 1. Dominion Day in Canada.
July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg.
July 3. Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
July 4. Declaration of Independence, 1776.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered, 1898.
July 21. Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered Americans, 1898.
Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.
Sept. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sept. 6. President McKinley shot at Buffalo, 1901.
Sept. 8. Battle of Eutaw Springs, S.C., 1781.
Sept. 10. Battle of Lake Eric, Perry's victory, 1813.
Sept. 11. Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's victory, 1814.
Sept. 13. Battle of Chapultepee, 1847.
Sept. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sept. 17. Battle of Antietam, 1862.
Sept. 19-20. Battle of Chickamanga, 1863.
Sept. 20. Italians occupied Rome, 1870.
Oct. 7. Battle of King's Mountain, 1780.
Oct. 8-11. Great fire of Chicago, 1871.
Oct. 12. Columbus discovered America, 1492.
Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.
Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, 1781.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1604.
Nov. 9. King Edward VII. born, 1841.
Nov. 9. Great fire of Boston, 1872.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 16. Boston "Tea Party," 1773.
Dec. 16. The great fire in New York, 1835.
Dec. 22. Mayflower Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.
Dec. 25-26. Battle of Trenton, N.J., 1776.
Dec. 29. William Ewart Gladstone born, 1809.

EXPERIENCE AND JUDGMENT AND INTENT, COMBINED WITH MANUFACTURING FACILITIES, ARE THE THINGS YOU SHOULD CONSIDER BEFORE BUYING.

HEADQUARTERS FOR AUSTRALASIA:
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THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The total area of the British Empire is nearly 11,400,000 square miles, with a total population of about 410,000,000. The known surface of the globe is estimated at 55,000,000 square miles, and its total population is believed to be about 1,800,000,000; so that the British Empire occupies approximately 21 per cent., or more than one-fifth, of the earth's surface, and its population is in the proportion of 22 per cent., or over one-fifth, of the inhabitants of the globe. The total revenue exceeds £400,000,000, the debt totals over £1,500,000,000, and the trade exceeds £1,600,000,000. Railways to the extent of 90,000 miles have been opened, and 12,160,000 net tons of shipping sail under the British flag, while nearly 265,000,000 tons enter and clear annually at British Ports.

Constituent Parts of the British Empire.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	121,000	44,100,000
Empire of India and its Dependencies	1,900,000	300,000,000
Ceylon and Maldives	26,000	4,000,000
Eastern Asia	2,000	1,000,000
Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, &c.	3,750,000	5,600,000
West India Islands, South America, Falkland Islands	130,000	1,502,000
Commonwealth of Australia, &c.	3,100,000	4,100,000
Dominion of New Zealand	105,000	900,000
Africa:—South	1,238,000	6,300,000
West	600,000	33,000,000
East and Central	750,000	8,000,000
Mauritius, Seychelles, &c.	900	400,000
Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus	3,721	450,000
Antarctic: South Georgia	1,500	—

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YOU CAN'T GET SINGER RESULTS WITH ANYTHING BUT A SINGER. PLEASE REMEMBER THIS.

WHEN DOES EASTER FALL.

The following table shows the date of Easter Day in any year from A.D. 1500 to A.D. 2000, the years in *italic* type being leap years. Until 1752 the "Old Style" of year computation prevailed, under which years were reckoned to begin on March 25th.

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000
March 22	1573.....	*1668*.....	1761.....	1818.....	.....
„ 23	1505-*16*	*1600*.....	*1788*.....	1845-*56*	1918.....
„ 24	.....	1611-95	1706-99	.....	*1940*.....
„ 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-*44*	1883-94	1951.....
„ 26	1559-70-81-*92*....	1654-65-*76*	1749-58-69-*80*..	1815-26-37	1967-78-89 .....
March 27	1502 13-*24*-97....	*1608*-87-*92*	1785-*96*	1842-53-*64*	1910-21-*32* .....
„ 28	1529-35-*40*	1619-*24*-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-*80*	1937-*48* .....
„ 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41	1807-*12*-91	1959-*64*-70 .....
„ 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-*84*..	1746-55-66-77..	1823-34	1902-75-86-97....
„ 31	1510-21-*32*-83-94..	1605-*16*-78-89..	*1700*-71-82-93..	1839-50-61-*72*..	1907-18-29-91....
April 1	1526-37-*48*	1621-*32*	1711-*16*	*1804*-66-77-88..	1923 34-45-*56*....
„ 2	1553-*64*	1643-*48*	1727-38-*52* (NS)	1809-*20*-93-99..	1961-*72* .....
„ 3	1575-*80*-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-*68*-74..	1825 31-*36*	*1904*-*33*-*88*-94....
„ 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	*1708*-79-90	1847-58	1915-*20*-26-99....
„ 5	1523-34-45-*56*....	1607-18-29-*40*..	1702-13-*24*-95..	1801-63-74-85-*96*	1931-42-53 .....
April 6	1539-50-61-*72*....	1634-45-*56*	1729-35-*40*-*60*..	1806-17-*28*-90..	1947-58-69-*80*....
„ 7	*1504*-77-*88*	1667-*72*	1751-66-*76*	1822-33-*44*	1901-*12*-85-*96*....
„ 8	1509-15-*20*-*99*....	*1604*-10-*33*-94..	1705-87-*92*-98..	1849-55-*60*	1917-*28* .....
„ 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99..	1710-21-*32*-*52*..	1871-82	1939-*44*-*50* .....
„ 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-*53*-*64*..	1726-37-*48*-57..	1803-14-87-98..	1955-66-77 .....
April 11	1501-*12*-63-74-85-*96*	1658-69-*80*	1762-73-*84*	1819-30-41-*52*..	1909-71-82-93....
„ 12	1506-17-*28*	1601-*12*-91-*96*..	1789.....	1846-57-*68*	1903-14-25-*36*-*98*
„ 13	1533-*44*	1623-*28*	1707-18	1800-73-79-*84*..	1941-*52* .....
„ 14	1555-*60*-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54..	1805-11-*16*-95..	1968-*68*-74 .....
„ 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-*88*..	1750-59-70-81..	1827-38	1900-06-79-90....
April 16	1503-14-25-*36*-87-98	1609-*20*-82-93..	*1704*-75-86-97..	1843 54-65-*76*..	1911-22-33-95....
„ 17	1530-41-*52*	1625-*36*	1715-*20*	*1808*-70-81-*92*..	1927-38-49-*60*....
„ 18	1557-*68*	1647-*52*	1731-42-*56*	1802-13-*24*-97..	1954 65-*76* .....
„ 19	*1600*-79-*84*-90....	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78..	1829-35-*40*	*1908*-81-*87*-*92*....
„ 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90..	1701-*12*-83-94..	1851-62	1919-*24*-30 .....
April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-*44*	1717-*28*	1867-78-89	1935-46-57 .....
„ 22	1565-*76*	*1660*.....	1739-53-*64*	1810-21-*32*	1962-73-*84* .....
„ 23	*1608*.....	1671.....	.. ..	*1848*.....	1905-*16*-*2000* ....
„ 24	1519.....	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859	.....
„ 25	1546.....	1641.....	*1756*.....	1886.....	1943.....

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

Description.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lb. per Sq. Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1·47	·005
Just perceptible	2	176	2·93	·020
	3	264	4·4	·044
Gentle breeze ...	4	352	5·87	·079
	5	440	7·33	·123
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14·67	·492
	15	1,320	22·0	1·107
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29·3	1·968
	25	2,200	36·6	3·075
High wind	30	2,640	44·0	4·428
	35	3,080	51·3	6·027
Very high wind	40	3,520	58·6	7·872
	45	3,960	66·0	9·963
Storm	50	4,400	73·3	12·300
Great storm ...	60	5,280	88·0	17·712
	70	6,160	102·7	24·108
Hurricane	80	7,040	117·3	31·488
	100	8,800	146·6	49·200

BE GUIDED BY RELIABLE TESTIMONY BASED ON PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. BUY A SINGER.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BRITISH.

The Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in force since 1st January, 1826, in all British possessions. Many items in this extensive system are not applicable to Australasian trade, but the following selection will be found useful for reference.

The Metrical System of Weights is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries, the unit of which is the *Gramme*=15·432 grains; the chief multiple of the Gramme is the *Kilogramme*=2·2046 lb.: in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The *Centner* of 50 kilos=110¼ lb., very nearly represents the English cwt; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2204·621 lb., about 19 cwt. 77 lb., the *Myriagramme* being ignored.

In the United States and in Canada the cwt. is generally reckoned as 100 lb., and the ton of 20 cwt.—2000 lbs.

In Russia the *Pood* **of 36·1127 lb. is the commercial weight: 63 Poods—1 English ton.**

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachm	*dr.*	= 27½ grains (27·34375).
Ounce	*oz.*	= 16 drachms, 437·5 grains.
Pound	*lb.*	= 16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains.
Customary Stone	*st.*,	Butcher's Meat = 8 lb.
Legal Stone	*st.*	= Horseman's weight = 14 lb.
Quarter	*qr.*	= 28 lb.
Cental or Quintal,	*cent.*	= 100 lb.
Hundredweight,	*cwt.*	= 4 qr.; 112 lb.
Ton	*T.*	= 20 cwt.; 2,240 lb.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple	℈	= 20 Grains	= 20 gr.
Drachm	ʒ	= 3 Scruples	= 60 ,,
Ounce	℥	= 8 Drachms	= 480 ,,
Pound	℔	= 12 Ounces	= 5760 ,,

Troy Weight.

Carat		= 3·17 grains.
Pennyweight	*dwt.*	= 24 grains.
Ounce	*oz.*	= 20 dwt.; 480 gr.
Pound	*lb.*	= 12 oz.; 240 dwt.; 5,760 gr.
Hundredweight	*cwt.*	= 100 lb.

Troy is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries', and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies; in France it is 3·18 grains, in Holland 3·0 gr., and in the U.S. 3·2 gr. In the U.K. the jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries' = 1·09714 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and lb. Apothecaries' = only 0·82286 lb. avoirdupois; while 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries' = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

The avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains, and the lb. of 7,000 grains, are the weights named in the British Pharmacopœia.

Liquid Measure.

The Gill contains 8·665 cubic inches.
The Pint contains 4 gills or 34·660 inches.
Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills.
Gall = 4 quarts = 32 gills.

Pin = 4½ Gallons or ¼ Barrel.	Gals.	Qts.	Pts.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9	36	72
Anker (10 gallons)	10	40	80
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18	72	144
Barrel	36	144	288
Tierce (42 gallons)	42	168	336
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrels)	54	216	432
Puncheon	72	288	576
Butt of Ale	108	432	864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons, quarts, pints, and gills, the others are merely nominal; *e.g.*, **the hogshead of 54 gallons,** ***old measure,*** **contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure; and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon.**

In the United States the old British or "Winchester" wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is in use; the names of measures are the same, but the capacity of the gill is only 7·21875 cubic inches.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

	Marked
60 Minims ♏ (drops) = 1 Fluid Drachm	f ʒ
8 Drachms = 1 Ounce	f ℥
20 Ounces = 1 Pint	O
8 Pints = 1 Gallon	C., or Cong.

1 Drachm = 1 Teaspoonful.
2 Drachms = 1 Dessertspoonful.
4 Drachms = 1 Tablespoonful.
2 Ounces = 1 Wineglassful.
3 Ounces = 1 Teacupful.

[*Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass, or cupful is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few pence.*]

An Inch of Rain.

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly 2 square feet, or 3,632 cubic feet = 100 tons upon an acre.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic Foot	= 1,728 Cubic Inches.
Cubic Yard	= 27 Cubic Feet; 21·033 bushels.
Stack of Wood	= 108 Cubic Feet
Shipping Ton	= 40 Cubic Feet merchandise.
Shipping Ton	= 42 Cubic Feet of Timber.
Ton of Displacement of a Ship	= 35 Cubic Feet.

Measures of Length.

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical Mile, 6,080 feet = 1013⅓ fathoms = 1·15 Mile Statute.	
League	= 3 Miles.
Degree	= 60 Geographical, or 69·121 Statute Miles.
Inch, *in.*	= 72 Points, or 12 Lines.
Nail	= 2¼ Inches.
Palm	= 3 Inches.
Hand	= 4 Inches.
Link	= 7·92 Inches.
Quarter (or a Span)	= 9 Inches.
Foot	= 12 Inches.
Cubit	= 18 Inches.
Yard	= 36 Inches.
Pace, Military	= 2 Feet 6 Inches.
Pace, Geometrical	= 5 Feet.
Fathom	= 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch	= 5½ Yards.
Chain (100 Links)	= 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length	= 100 Fathoms 600 Feet.
Furlong	= 40 Rods: 220 Yards.
Mile	= 8 Furlongs; 80 Chains; 320 Rods; 880 Fathoms; 1,760 Yards; 5,280 Feet; 63,360 Inches.

Angular Measure.

60 Seconds ″	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes ′	= 1 Degree.
30 Degrees °	= 1 Sign.
90 Degrees °	= 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360°	= 1 Circumference, or Circle.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour (about 17·366 miles a minute at the Equator); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

THE SINGER IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD TO ANY BUSY HOUSEWIFE.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES *(Continued)*.

Circular Measure.

Diameter of a Circle x 3·1416 gives Circumference.
Diameter Squared x ·7854 gives Area of Circle.
Diameter Squared x 3·1416 gives Surface of Sphere.
Diameter Cubed x ·5236 gives Solidity of Sphere.
One Degree of Circumference x 57·3 gives Radius.
Diameter of Cylinder x 3·1416, and product by its length, gives the Surface.
Diameter Squared x ·7854, and product by the length, gives Solid Contents.

A Circular Acre is 235·504 feet, a Circular Rood 117·752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute." To understand the basis of this system requires a great deal of very careful study; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

For the measure of

VOLT ..... Electromotive Force = about 92·6% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.
OHM ..... Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.
AMPÈRE ..... Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.
COULOMB .... Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time.
MICROFARAD .. Capacity = ·000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.
WATT ..... Power = 44 ft. lb. per minute.

Board of Trade Unit = 1,000 watts 1 hour.
746 watts = 1 horse-power.

In incandescent lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle incandescent lamp alight for about 16 hours.

Metals.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb., aluminium 163 lb.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

The square foot contains 144 square inches.
Yard = 9 feet = 1,296 inches.
Rod, Pole, or Perch = 30½ yards = 272½ feet.
Chain = 16 rods = 484 yards = 4,356 feet.
Rood = 40 rods = 1,210 yards = 10,890 feet.
Acre = 4 roods = 160 rods = 4,840 yards.
Yard of Land = 30 acres = 120 roods.
Hide = 100 acres = 400 roods.
Mile = 640 acres = 2,560 roods = 6,400 chains = 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

An Acre *roughly* stated has four equal sides of 69½ yards; *accurate* measurement gives each side 208·71 feet.

The sides of a square half-acre would be 147·581 feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104·355 feet.

The above Imperial Measure is now employed in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally, also in the United States.

Water.

Cubic inch ..... = ·0361 lb.
Gallon ..... = 10·0000 ,,
Cubic foot = 62·3210 lb. or 6·2321 gallons.
35·943 cubic feet (224 gallons) = 1 ton.

The gallon is = 277½ cubic inches = 0·16 cubic feet = 10 lb. distilled water.

Water for Ships: Ton, 210 gals; Butt, 110; Puncheon, 72; Barrel, 36; Kilderkin, 18.

CISTERNS: 1 cubic foot is equal to about 6¼ gallons, or 62·321 lb. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight.

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart	= 2 Pints.	Strike ..	= 2 Bushels.
Pottle	= 2 Quarts.	Coomb	= 4 Bushels.
Gallon	= 4 Quarts.	Quarter	= 8 Bushels.
Peck	= 2 Gallons.	Load ..	= 5 Quarters.
Bushel	= 4 Pecks.	Last	= 10 Quarters.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 63 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 52 and 56 lb. French, 52½lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 40 and 42 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb.
Buckwheat, 52 lb. to the bushel.
Grain of all kinds is frequently sold by the stone of 14 lb.

Fruit.—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load
100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
120 deals = 100.

Width of battens, 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide. A Cord of Wood is 2½ tons, or 125 cubic feet.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8¾	inches	X	4¼	X	2⅝
Welsh fire-bricks	9	,,	X	4½	X	2¼
Paving bricks	9	,,	X	4½	X	1½
Square tiles	9¼	,,	X	9¼	X	1
,, ...	6	,,	X	6	X	1
Dutch clinker bricks	9½	,,	X	3	X	1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet X 16½ feet X 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A square of Flooring is 100 square feet.

A Piece of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long X 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. X 18 in. (French).

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs over 1½ ton.

Measures of Time.

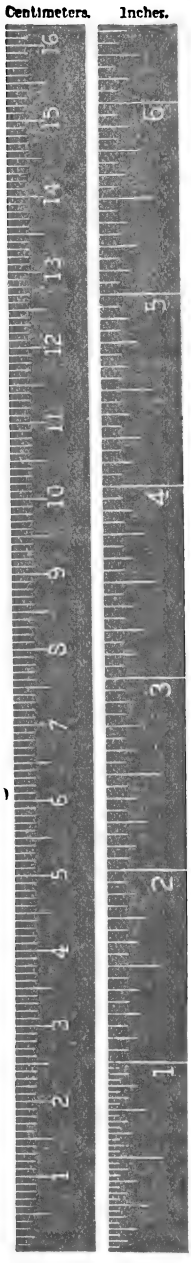
60 Seconds ..... = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes ..... = 1 Hour.
24 Hours ..... = 1 Day.
23*h.* 56*m.* 4*s.* ..... = 1 Sidereal Day.
7 Days ..... = 1 Week.
28 Days ..... = 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days ..... = 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months..... = 1 Year.
365¼ Days ..... = 1 Common Year.
366 Days ..... = 1 Leap Year.
365*d.* 5*h.* 48*m.* 46*s.* ..... = 1 Tropical Year.

The Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.

In 400 years 97 are Leap-years and 303 common, Leap-year being omitted every 100th year, but not omitted every 400th year. (1900 was not a Leap year.)

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The Metric System is based upon the (assumed) length of the direct distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The ten-millionth part of this distance, as calculated in 1795, was adopted by the French Government as the unit of length, and called a *mètre*. All other measurements are derived from this unit; the cube of the tenth part of the mètre is the unit of capacity, called a *litre*, and the weight of a litre of water, at a certain temperature, is the unit of weight, called a *kilogramme*. The unit of land measurement is 10,000 sq. mètres, called a *hectare*. The above terms are now used in English-speaking countries under the names of meter, liter, kilogram, and hectare. In the diagram the figures refer to inches and centimeters, the former being divided into 16ths, 8ths, 4ths, and the latter into millimeters.



Rough Comparisons.

10 centimeters	= 4 inches.		8 kilometers	= 5 miles.
1 liter	= 1¾ pints.		1 cubic meter	= 220 gallons.
1 kilogram	= 2¼ lbs.		1,000 kilograms	= 1 ton.
1 sq. meter	= 10 sq. feet.		1 hectare	= 2½ acres.

Accurate Comparisons.

Measures of Length (unit Meter).

Equal to	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathms.	Miles.
Millimeter	0·03937	0·003	0·001	0·000	0·000
Centimeter	0·39370	0·032	0·010	0·005	0·000
Decimeter	3·93700	0·328	0·109	0·054	0·000
Meter	39·37011	3·280	1·093	0·546	0·000
Kilometer	39370·79000	3280·899	1093·633	546·816	0·621

Cubic, or Measures of Capacity (unit Liter).

Equal to	Cub. In.	Cub. Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bshls.
Milliliter, or cubic centim.	0·06103	0·000	0·001	0·000	0·000
Centiliter, 10 cubic do.	0·61027	0·000	0·017	0·002	0·000
Deciliter, 100 cubic do.	6·10271	0·003	0·176	0·022	0·002
Liter, or cubic Decimeter	61·02705	0·035	1·759	0·220	0·027
Hectoliter, or Decister	6102·70515	3·531	176·077	22·009	2·751

Measures of Weight (unit Gram).

Equal to	Grains.	Troy oz.	Avoir. lb.	Cwt. = 112 lb.	Ton = 20 cwt.
Gram	15·43235	0·032	0·002	0·000	0·000
Kilogram	15432·34880	32·150	2·204	0·019	0·000

Square, or Measures of Surface (unit Are).

Equal to	Sq. Feet.	Yards.	Perches.	Roods.	Acres.
Centiare, or sq. meter	10·764299	1·196	0·039	0·000	0·000
Are, or 100 sq. meters	1076·429934	119·603	3·953	0·098	0·024
Hectare, or 10,000 sq. m.	107642·993419	11960·332	395·382	9·884	2·471

Comparative Table of Metric Weights and Measures.

For the use of this table the following explanation is necessary: The figures in heavier type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be, viz., with Hectares and Acres in the first set of columns, 1 Acre = 0·405 Hectare, and *vice versa* 1 Hectare = 2·471 Acres, and so on.

Hectare.		Acre.	Kilomtr.		Eng. mil.	Square Kilomtr.		Eng. mil.
0·405	1	2.471	1·609	1	0·621	2·592	1	0·386
0·809	2	4·942	3·219	2	1·243	5·184	2	0·772
1·214	3	7·413	4·828	3	1·864	7·776	3	1·158
1·619	4	9·885	6·438	4	2·486	10·368	4	1·544
2·023	5	12·356	8·047	5	3·107	12·960	5	1·930
2·428	6	14·227	9·656	6	3·728	15·552	6	2·316
2·833	7	17·898	11·265	7	4·350	18·144	7	2·702
3·237	8	19·769	12·879	8	4·971	20·736	8	3·088
3·642	9	22·240	14·484	9	5·592	23·328	9	3·474
4·047	10	24·711	16·093	10	6·214	25·920	10	3·860
8·093	20	49·423	32·186	20	12·428	51·840	20	7·720
12·140	30	74·134	48·279	30	18·641	77·760	30	11·580
16·187	40	98·846	64·373	40	24·855	103·680	40	15·440
20·234	50	123·557	80·466	50	31·069	129·600	50	19·300
24·286	60	148·268	96·559	60	37·283	155·520	60	23·160
28·327	70	172·980	112·652	70	43·497	181·440	70	27·020
32·373	80	197·692	128·746	80	49·710	207·360	80	30·880
36·420	90	222·903	144·839	90	55·924	233·280	90	34·740
40·467	100	247·114	160·932	100	62·138	259·200	100	38·601

Meter.		Yard.	Kilogr.		lb. avoir.	Liter.		Gallons.
0·914	1	1·093	0·454	1	2·20	4·54	1	0·22
1·829	2	2·187	0·907	2	4·41	9·09	2	0·44
2·743	3	3·281	1·361	3	6·61	13·63	3	0·66
3·658	4	4·374	1·814	4	8·82	18·17	4	0·88
4·572	5	5·468	2·268	5	1·02	22·72	5	1·10
5·486	6	6·562	2·722	6	3·23	27·26	6	1·32
6·401	7	7·655	3·175	7	15·43	31·80	7	1·54
7·315	8	8·749	3·629	8	17·64	36·35	8	1·76
8·229	9	9·843	4·082	9	19·84	40·89	9	1·98
9·144	10	10·936	4·536	10	22·05	45·43	10	2·20
18·288	20	21·873	9·072	20	44·09	90·87	20	4·40
27·432	30	32·809	13·608	30	66·14	136·30	30	6·60
36·576	40	43·745	18·144	40	88·18	181·74	40	8·80
45·719	50	54·682	22·679	50	110·23	227·17	50	11·00
54·863	60	65·618	27·215	60	132·28	272·61	60	13·20
64·007	70	76·554	31·752	70	154·32	318·04	70	15·40
73·151	80	87·491	36·288	80	176·37	363·48	80	17·60
82·295	90	98·427	40·823	90	198·42	408·91	90	19·80
91·438	100	100·363	45·359	100	220·46	454·35	100	22·01

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

As Compared with the Clock in the Following Places.

	H M		H M		H M		H M
Adelaide	9.14 PM	Constantinople ..	1.56 PM	Melbourne.. ..	9.40 PM	Quebec	7.15 AM
Auckland (N.Z.) ..	11.39 PM	Dublin	11.35 AM	Moscow	2.30 PM	Rome	0.50 PM
Berlin	0.54 PM	Edinburgh ..	11.47 AM	Newf'ndland (S.J.)	8.29 AM	Rotterdam ..	0.18 PM
Berne	0.30 PM	Florence	0.45 PM	New York.. ..	7.4 AM	San Francisco ..	3.52 AM
Bombay	4.51 PM	Glasgow	11.43 AM	Paris	0.9 PM	St. Petersburg ..	2.1 PM
Boston (U.S.) ..	7.16 AM	Hobart (Tas.) ..	9.49 PM	Pekin	7.46 PM	Stockholm ..	1.12 PM
Brisbane	10.12 PM	Jerusalem ..	2.21 PM	Penzance	11.37 AM	Suez	2.10 PM
Brussels	0.17 PM	Lisbon	11.23 AM	Perth (W. Aus.) ..	7.43 PM	Sydney	10.5 PM
Calcutta	5.53 PM	Madras	5.21 PM	Philadelphia ..	6.59 AM	Toronto	6.42 AM
Cape of Good Hope	1.14 PM	Madrid	11.45 AM	Port Moresby ..	10.4 PM	Vancouver ..	3.38 AM
Chicago	6.10 AM	Malta	0.58 PM	Prague	0.58 PM	Vienna	1.5 PM

Variation of Time depends upon Longitude: Every Degree East of Greenwich is four minutes earlier, and every Degree West four minutes later, than Greenwich time.

STANDARD TIME referred to the meridian of Greenwich has been adopted for railway and other purposes in the countries mentioned in the following table. The globe is supposed to be divided into zones extending 7° 30′ on each side of the central meridians, and the local mean time is used for all places within each zone.

Place.	*Central Meridian.*	*Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time*
Victoria ..	150° E.	10 hr. fast.
New South Wales		
Queensland ..		
Tasmania ..		
New Zealand	172½° E.	11½ hr. fast
South Australia ..	142½° E.	9½ hr. fast
Japan, Corea ..	135° E.	9 hr. fast
West Australia	120° E.	8 hr. fast.
Hong Kong ..		
Philippine Islands		
British Nth. Borneo		
Labuan ..		
Straits Settlements ..	105° E.	7 hr. fast.
Burma	97½° E.	6½ hr. fast.
India	82½° E.	5½ hr. fast.
Mauritius, Seychelles	60° E.	4 hr. fast.
Bulgaria ..	30° E.	2 hr. fast.
Roumania ..		
Eastern Turkey		
South Africa ..		
Egypt		
Portuguese E. Africa		
Germany ..	15° E.	1 hr. fast.
Luxemberg ..		
Austria-Hungary		
Denmark ..		
Sweden ..		
Norway ..		
Switzerland ..		
Italy		
Bosnia		
Servia		
Western Turkey		
Malta		

Place.	*Central Meridian.*	*Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.*
Great Britain ..	0°	—
Belgium ..		
Holland ..		
Spain .. .		
Gibraltar ..		
Maritime Provinces of Canada ..	60° W.	4 hr. slow.
Western Labrador	75° W.	5 hr. slow.
Quebec		
Ontario to 80°·30′ W		
Eastern Zone of the United States		
Panama ..		
Central Zones of Canada and the United States ..	90° W.	6 hr. slow.
Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States ..	105° W.	7 hr. slow.
British Columbia and Pacific Zone of the United States ..	120° W.	8 hr. slow.
Yukon	135° W.	9 hr. slow.
Sandwich Islands ..	157½° W.	10½ hr. slow.
Samoa	172½° W.	11½ hr. slow.

NOTE—Paris does not keep Greenwich Standard Time, but a Civil Mean Time of its own.

TIME AND WATCH ON BOARD SHIP.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions—the Starboard (right side, looking forward), and the Port, left. The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch ..	Noon to 4 p.m.	Middle Watch	12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
First Dog ,, ..	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Morning ,, ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Second Dog ,, ..	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Forenoon ,, ...	8 a.m. to Noon
First ,, ..	8 p.m. to Midnight		

This makes seven Watches, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS; B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B., ss., B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.
2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B., s.; B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.
3 Bells at 1.30 (B., s.; B., ss.; B.), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.
4 Bells at 2 (B. s.; B, ss.; B, s.; B.), 6, and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.
5 Bells at 2.30 (B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B., ss., B.), and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.
6 Bells at 3 (B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B.) and 11 p.m.; and 3, 7, and 11 a.m.
7 Bells at 3.30 (B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B., ss.; B) and 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.
8 Bells (B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B., ss.; B., s.; B.) every 4 hours; at Noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., Midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

THE MAKERS OF THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE ENJOY A REPUTATION VOUCHED FOR BY MILLIONS OF SINGER USERS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

NU-WAY DARNING STOCKINGS

SINGER DARNER

Used on any Sewing Machine.

Darning Stockings on a Sewing Machine,

That is, if you use a Singer, saves time, and it can be used by anyone who runs a Sewing Machine. Besides, Machine Darning looks better and washes better than hand darning. For Sale at Singer Store.

ALL OVER THE WORLD, wherever homes and family life have been established, there you will always find the one first sign of civilisation, the **SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**

For more than fifty years the supremacy of this machine has been maintained, until there are now more of these machines sold each year than all other makes of sewing machines combined—those named and those unnamed, department-store job lot machines and all. The people who buy these machines realise that a sewing machine is something more than a piece of ornamental furniture for the living room, and that upon its faultless and quiet operation depends a large share of the daily comfort of the women of the family.

Six thousand Singer stores—located in every large town in the United States and in every country all over the world. You can go to the Singer store or have the Singer salesman come to you. Singer Machines are

ALWAYS SOLD DIRECT FROM THE MAKER TO YOU,

And after your machine has been received you are still in touch with the Singer Company—and instruction, new parts, repairs are always in ready reach.

The Singer is never sold under any other name, never through department stores, never by peddlers—only direct from us to you—and always with the responsibility of the great Singer Company to guarantee your convenience and satisfaction. Easy terms easily arranged, if you like.

Liberal allowance for old machines of every make taken in exchange.

THESE MILLIONS OF SINGER USERS HAVE PROVED THE PERFECTION OF THE SINGER BY YEARS OF STEADY SEWING.

IN THE SEWING ROOM.

Women who consider their appearance and wish to look as well-clothed as possible on the sum allotted for dress will always have at least a portion of their sewing done at home. To facilitate the extra amount of work arising at certain times of the Spring and Fall, a room might well be set apart for the sole purpose of sewing.

If a special room is not practicable, two old sheets, spreads or table-cloths, may be sewn together and used to cover the carpet. Fasten down at intervals with safety pins, and at the close of each day the cloth may be easily rolled up and the lint, clippings and small threads disposed of without further trouble. Easily-soiled material is thus kept from possible contact with a dusty floor covering.

The room should be cleared of all articles of ornament which may be dispensed with during this time, and the Singer Sewing Machine and a stout cutting table be given positions where the light is good.

The Singer Sewing Machine will naturally be the most important article of furniture the room contains. It can be depended upon to do its part well, but, before commencing work, it should be overhauled as is an automobile before a long trip. The Singer shows so little effect from hard usage, that few women realise how much finer results could be obtained with less energy if a little care were expended on the machine. All the working parts should be saturated with kerosene and left to stand for several hours before being rubbed off with a clean, dry flannel cloth. Then, oil the works generously with Singer oil, run the machine at the top notch of speed *with the needle out*, constantly wiping away all superfluous oil.

Be *certain* you have a full supply of needles.

The portieres and curtains of the room may be left in position as a good place to pin half-completed sleeves, collars, waists, or skirts awaiting the finishing touches. Large-headed slender pins should be provided for this purpose.

A small *gas* or *oil stove*, which may be nothing more than a single lid costing little, will be found invaluable for heating irons, of which there should be three, one small and double-ended, the other two larger. An *ironing board* and *sleeve-board* will both be found useful.

A *cheval glass* would certainly be an aid during fitting, but a wall mirror on a wire of so great length that the mirror may be raised or lowered at pleasure will be found a tolerable substitute.

Two *low chairs* are desirable for sewing and may be obtained by cutting an inch off the height of the ordinary chair.

A denim bag, such as is used on closet doors for shoes and soiled clothes, will be found a great convenience. In one pocket is white cotton thread, another holds silk thread, findings are in a third, a fourth holds patterns, and so on, while the big bag below keeps dress materials safely.

A wide-mouthed bottle, with a screw top, will serve as the best receptacle for buttons, as they are always in sight, and the kind needed may be selected without emptying out the whole contents. Failing this, a square of cloth with cord run through the hem on all four sides and looped at each corner will be found a tolerable substitute. When the bag is opened the cloth lies flat on the table, showing the buttons at a glance, and gathering up the corner loops, encloses them again with no difficulty.

A six-inch steel gauge graded to eighths of an inch will be found more convenient to manipulate than paper or cardboard and absolutely accurate.

A tape measure glued firmly to the front of the machine will also be a great convenience, as every woman knows the annoyance of having the tapeline disappear. The fortunate possessor of a pyrographic outfit might mark the measure directly upon the wood.

A good-sized paper-weight will often be convenient to keep a large piece of work from sliding.

The woman of ingenious mind will discover a number of ways in which the light-running Singer machine may aid her, aside from its value as the best made, most easily manipulated sewing-machine ever manufa

In *hemstitching* much time is lost in counting threads or distancing stitches. After pulling he threads, baste the hem and take the work to the machine. Regulate the stitch to the length desired, and stitch without thread, close to the edge of the hem. This will give accurate marking, easy to follow.

To transfer designs for the embroidery which is so popular this year, baste the paper containing the design firmly on the material to be embroidered. Unthread the machine needle and follow the pattern carefully. Remove the paper and trace over the needle marks on the material with a fine pointed pencil. Or, simply perforate the pattern by following with a large unthreaded needle on the machine, and use the transfer powder to mark on the material.

Hand run tucks for those who deem them a luxury may be better made and in much less time if marked with a Singer tucking attachment. Use a coarse needle on the machine but no thread. In this way not only the

creases for turning are made but regular stitches ensured. Very fine thread, or silk, and the needles known as "betweens," should be used in the hand-sewing.

To turn a very narrow and perfectly even hem in table napkins, use the hemmer presser-foot on the Singer Sewing machine. Run the napkins through without threading the machine.

To baste long skirt seams for trial use the Singer Sewing Machine. Make the longest possible stitch on the machine, slightly loosen the tension, and hold the two sides firmly together with the bias edge below. This will save time, and the seams may be ripped as easily as when basted in the ordinary way.

With a Singer Sewing Machine the weekly darning and mending may be quickly done, and in many cases with much better results than when accomplished by hand.

To use the machine for darning: Remove the presser-foot entirely, and adjust the stitch to its lowest point. For ordinary work use 100 thread, and adjust the tensions for an easy draw on the threads. For laces or sheer materials use 110 to 200 thread. It is rarely necessary to use thread coarser than 100, as the machine weaves the thread into a smooth close fabric when darning. Place the material to be darned in a small embroidery hoop to hold it taut, place the edge of the hole to be darned under the needle, start the machine slowly, make several stitches in the material, then, with your hands move the work from you across to the other edge, again making several stitches, then draw towards you, and thus proceed back and forth until lines of thread are laid across the hole, then turn the goods and cross-stitch until the hole is completely darned. Small holes may be darned without the embroidery hoop, and without removing the presser-foot. In this case turn the presser-bar thumbscrew at top of presser-bar up until the pressure is very light when the foot is down. Move the work firmly with the hands.

For quick patching of knit underwear, etc., place a patch of similar fabric across an embroidery hoop under the hole to be mended. Stitch twice round the edge of hole, remove from hoop and trim edges. Knees of boys' stockings so mended can be replaced in frame and raw edge darned over very neatly by machine. If preferred, fine silk filo floss may be used instead of cotton for stocking darning.

Breaks in Hamburg embroidery and in lace insertions and edges are difficult to darn by hand; the machine darns them beautifully and in a trice.

When darning large holes, either by hand or on the machine, it is often a great help to first baste a piece of thin net over the hole to bring the edges into place, and then proceed in the usual manner. The mesh of the net will make a ground work for the darn. Bits of worn lace may be used for the work.

The following practical short-cuts in sewing will be appreciated by every woman.

To Remove the Disfiguring Fulness Below the Belt of a Blouse.

Adjust the gathers at the waist-line, and stay by stitching over them a piece of tape, Cut the fulled material on a line with and just below the tape, the length of the tape. Pull out to its full length, cut off the superfluous cloth, and, to the lower edge of the tape, hem the straight peplum thus produced.

A large reading glass, fastened on the back of a chair, will be found a great convenience in cutting linen by the thread.

To cut sleazy or very thin silks which pull out of shape under a pattern, baste the edges of the silk evenly to a newspaper. Cut through silk and paper.

To make gathers lay evenly without the stroking which is so likely to injure fine material, run a second gathering thread just below the first.

To press tucks in Crepe de Chine put a sheet of white tissue paper over the right side. In this way the tucks may be seen and kept straight.

In stitching a straight and bias seam together fasten carefully at intervals. Stitch with the bias seam underneath, as the tendency of the presser-foot is to stretch the upper seam slightly, while the under-feed will hold the bias threads in position. For this reason, in stitching the shoulder seams of waist let the back be underneath, as it is the front which needs stretching.

In sewing a button on a heavy garment put a pin across the top of the button, and pass the threads over this pin. Upon removing the pin, sufficient slack is found in the threads to raise the button properly from the garment. Before fastening off the thread, wind it several times around this slack, and fasten on the right side of the cloth just below the button.

To cut buttonholes through two or three thicknesses of material, without separating the fabrics, mark the place and size of the buttonhole with a basting thread or chalk, and with a fine stitch and thread to match the buttonhole twist, stitch with a Singer Sewing Machine each side of and quite close to this mark. Cut the buttonhole between the lines of stitching. This will not only hold the various thicknesses together, but will form a stay over which the buttonhole may be worked.

To make an eyelet buttonhole, i.e., a buttonhole having a round opening at the outer edge, use a punch after the straight hole is cut. Work around this opening with the same stitch used for the remainder of the buttonhole. Where a punch is not obtainable, take up two or three threads of the material on a needle held in the direction the buttonhole runs, but at its outer end. Raise these threads and cut beneath them close to the needle. A round hole will then appear. Work this as though cut with a punch.

All buttonholes should be dampened and pressed.

The sleeves of a baby's first dress must always be made long enough to accommodate its rapid growth. To prevent the necessity for ugly tucks in the sleeve run a piece of tiny linen tape through the *French* or *bag seam* on the inside of the sleeve. Fasten this at the wrist and attach a smaller piece at the armhole. Draw up the tape to the desired length and tie at the armhole.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

Year Ending	Males.	Females.	Total Population.	Increase. Males. per cent.	Females. per cent.	Total. per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.
31st December, 1900 ...	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339	(Basis of	Comparison.)				
,, 1901 ...	2,006,784	1,819,502	3,826,286	1·505	1·74	1·61	29,792	31,155	60,947
,, 1902 ...	2,037,710	1,845,369	3,883,079	1·54	1·42	1·48	30,926	25,867	56,793
,, 1903 ...	2,059,444	1,867,525	3,926,969	1·066	1·20	1·13	21,734	22,156	43,890
,, 1904 ...	2,092,818	1,891,572	3,984,390	1·62	1·28	1·46	33,374	24,047	57,421
,, 1905 ...	2,133,978	1,918,452	4,052,430	1·96	1·42	1·70	41,160	26,880	68,040
,, 1906 ...	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481	1·85	1·43	1·64	39,567	27,484	67,051
,, 1907 ...	2,212,480	1,984,557	4,197,037	1·78	2·08	1·93	38,935	38,621	77,556
,, 1908 ...	2,252,027	2,023,279	4,275,306	1·78	1·95	1.86	39,547	38,722	78,269
,, 1909 ...	2,305,637	2,068,501	4,374,138	2.38	2·23	2·31	53,610	45,222	98,832
Total Increases... ...	——	——	——	15·481	14·75	15·12	328,645	280,154	608,799

COMPARATIVE INCREASE BY STATES.

State.	Area.	On 31st December, 1900. Males.	Females.	Total.	On 31st December, 1909. Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase. Males.	Females.	Total.
	Sq. Miles.									
New South Wales	310,372	716,047	644,258	1,360,305	862,755	758,922	1,621,677	146,708	114,664	261,372
Victoria	87,884	601,773	594,440	1,196,213	655,745	647,612	1,303,357	53,972	53,172	107,144
Queensland	670,500	274,684	219,163	493,847	311,534	261,120	572,654	36,850	41,957	78,807
South Australia	903,690	184,637	177,470	362,107	222,264	193,783	416,047	37,627	16,313	53,940
Western Australia	975,920	110,088	69,879	179,967	157,798	115,745	273,543	47,710	45,866	93,576
Tasmania	26,215	89,763	83,137	172,900	95,541	91,319	186,860	5,778	8,182	13,960
Totals	2,974,581	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339	2,305,637	2,068,501	4,374,138	328,645	280,154	608,799

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

State.	Density* of the Population on 31st December— 1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
New South Wales	4·38	4·43	4·52	4·60	4·70	4·81	4·92	5·06	5·13	5·22
Victoria	13·61	13·78	13·78	13·76	13·77	13·87	14·02	14·20	14·46	14·83
Queensland ...	0·74	0·76	0·76	0·77	0·78	0·79	0·80	0·81	0·82	0·85
South Australia...	0·40	0·40	0·41	0·41	0·41	0·42	0·42	0·43	0·45	0·46
Western Australia	0·18	0·20	0·22	0·23	0·25	0·26	0·27	0·27	0·27	0·28
Tasmania ...	6·60	6·65	6·77	6·85	6·87	6·91	6·87	7·02	7·09	7·13
Commonwealth ...	1·27	1·29	1·31	1·32	1·34	1·36	1·38	1·41	1·44	1·47

* Number of persons per square mile.

WHAT AN EVER-INCREASING ARMY FOR THE SINGER TO CLOTHE AND SHOE AND HAT EVERY YEAR.

AUSTRALIAN METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS.

These data are furnished to the Singer Almanac by the Commonwealth Weather Bureau, and show in one table the mean monthly temperatures and rainfall of the Australian capitals, also in another table the highest, the lowest, and average temperature, the greatest, the least, and the average rainfall, and the greatest rainfall within 24 hours for and during the period of years indicated, and for the respective capitals wherein are central agencies of the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Mean Monthly Temperatures and Rainfall of the Australian Capitals.

	PERTH.					ADELAIDE.					BRISBANE.				
	MEANS.		EXTREMES.			MEANS.		EXTREMES.			MEANS.		EXTREMES.		
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	R'fall	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	R'fall	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	R'fall
	°	°	°	°		°	°	°	°		°	°	°	°	
Dec.	81	60	108	48	58	84	59	114	43	84	85	67	106	57	481
Jan.	84	63	107	51	33	87	62	116	45	83	85	69	109	59	666
Feb.	84	63	107	48	34	86	62	114	46	58	84	69	102	59	714
Summer	83	62	108	48	125	86	61	116	43	225	85	68	109	57	1861
March	81	60	104	46	77	81	59	108	45	110	82	67	97	56	658
April	76	57	98	42	166	73	55	98	40	184	79	62	95	49	397
May	69	52	90	40	495	65	50	88	37	276	73	55	89	41	310
Autumn	75	56	104	40	738	73	55	108	37	570	78	61	97	41	1365
June	64	49	74	37	662	60	47	76	32	302	69	50	81	36	273
July	63	47	74	36	628	59	44	74	32	255	68	48	83	36	239
August	64	48	80	35	560	62	46	82	32	233	71	50	87	37	248
Winter	64	48	80	35	1850	60	46	82	32	790	69	49	87	36	760
Sept.	66	50	86	39	328	66	48	91	33	175	75	55	90	41	201
Oct.	69	53	93	41	207	73	51	100	36	179	80	60	101	43	282
Nov.	75	56	101	42	79	79	55	113	41	101	83	64	105	48	364
Spring	70	53	101	39	614	73	51	113	33	455	79	60	105	41	847
Year	73	53	108	35	3327	73	53	116	32	2041	78	60	109	36	4833

	SYDNEY.					MELBOURNE.					HOBART.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Dec.	77	63	107	49	246	75	54	111	40	224	69	51	105	38	186
Jan.	78	65	108	51	345	78	57	111	42	188	71	53	105	40	183
Feb.	77	65	101	49	472	78	57	109	40	172	71	53	104	39	148
Summer	77	64	108	49	1063	77	56	111	40	584	70	52	105	38	517
March	75	63	103	49	516	75	54	105	37	213	68	51	97	36	162
April	71	58	89	45	540	69	51	94	35	238	63	48	82	33	174
May	65	52	83	40	513	61	47	84	31	211	58	43	75	29	183
Autumn	70	58	103	40	1569	68	51	105	31	662	63	47	97	29	519
June	60	48	75	38	533	57	44	68	28	209	53	41	69	29	215
July	59	46	75	36	461	55	41	68	27	185	52	39	65	28	214
August	62	47	82	37	329	59	43	77	28	180	55	41	71	30	178
Winter	60	47	82	36	1323	57	43	77	27	574	53	40	71	28	607
Sept.	66	51	91	41	287	62	45	82	32	231	58	43	79	31	210
Oct.	71	56	100	43	286	67	48	96	32	268	63	45	86	32	216
Nov.	74	60	103	46	300	71	51	106	36	224	66	48	98	37	255
Spring	70	56	103	41	873	67	48	106	32	723	62	45	98	31	681
Year	69	56	108	36	4828	67	49	111	27	2543	62	46	105	28	2324

For Other Table see Next Page.

MONEY SAVED BY USING THE SINGER ACCOUNTS FOR A LOT OF THIS INCREASE.

EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE AND GREATEST RAINFALL.

Central Agencies of The Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Period of Years.	Temperature. (Degrees Fahrenheit). Average Degrees.	Highest. Deg's	Highest. Date.	Lowest. Deg's.	Lowest. Date.	*Rainfall—Monthly. (Inches and Hundredths). Average Inches.	Greatest. Inch's	Greatest. Date.	Least. Inches.	Least. Date.	Greatest in 24 Hours. Inch's	Greatest in 24 Hours. Date.
Sydney ..	50	63·0	108·5	13/1/96	35·9	12/7/90	48·28	24·49	Apl. 1861	0·04	Aug. 1885	8·90	25th Feb. 1873
Melbourne ..	51	58·3	111·2	14/1/62	27·0	21/7/69	25·63	12·13	Nov. 1849	0·03	Feb. 1870	4·50	aApril.
Adelaide ..	50	63·0	116·3	26/1/58	32·2	11/7/03	20·38	7·75	May. 1875	Nil.	Jan'78/'06 Feb. '60 March '59 Dec. '04	3·50	March. 1878
Perth ..	10	64·0	107·9	20/12/04	36·4	19/7/06	32·88	11·19	June. 1900	0·42	Feb. 1906	2·79	7th Aug. 1903
Brisbane ..	20	68·7	108·9	14/1/02	36·1	12/7/94 2/7/96	48·55	40·39	Feb. 1893	0·02	June. 1895	18·31	21st Jan. 1887
Hobart ..	23	54·4	105·2	30/12/97	27·7	11/7/95	§23·40	9·00	Dec. 1875	0·07	April 1904	4·11	14thJune 1889
Wellington, New Zealand	46	55·0	88·0	20/2/95	30·0	10/8/67 25/7/77 5/7/01	49·88	12·94	Oct. 1904	·03	Feb. 1908	5·70	11/3/93

*67 Years Rainfall Record for Australia. §Average Rainfall 62 Years. aYear not recorded.

COMMONWEALTH FARMING STATISTICS.

Area under Crop in the Several States for Season 1908-9.

Crop.	N. S. Wales	Victoria	Q'nsland.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tasmania.	Total for C'wealth.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,394,056	1,779,905	80,898	1,693,501	285,011	29,103	5,262,474
Oats	59,881	419,869	1,797	78,494	59,461	56,654	676,156
Barley (Malting	6,902	42,882	5,411	30,709	4,658	5,086	95,648
Barley (Other	2,618	21,766	1,974	14,202	2,650	1,389	44,599
Maize	180,812	14,004	127,655	1,223	181	..	323,875
Beans and Peas ..	274	11,153	..	7,054	766	12,392	31,539
Rye	4,635	2,024	32	998	554	749	8,992
Potatoes	26,512	47,903	8,947	8,083	2,026	35,160	128,631
Onions	344	5,340	64	342	143	52	6,285
Turnips	663	..	124	115	90	3,676	4,668
Other Root Crops ..	37	2,072	411	240	106	1,876	4,742
Hay	715,837	956,371	65,004	424,924	201,874	88,613	2,452,623
Green Forage	235,595	63,066	87,675	16,086	4,902	6,243	413,567
Grass Seed	81	1,741	160	114	..	3,221	5,317
Sugar Cane (Productive ..	6,951	..	92,219	..	..	..	99,170
Sugar Cane (Unproductive	10,030	..	31,683	..	..	..	41,713
Vines (Productive ..	7,596	20,977	1,554	20,035	2,697	..	52,859
Vines (Unproductive ..	655	3,453	62	1,996	425	..	6,591
Tobacco	618	413	669	..	..	..	1,700
Orchards and Fruit Gardens	45,993	54,946	14,104	20,855	16,166	22,587	174,651
Market Gardens	10,331	9,279	2,875	2,818	3,471	1,603	30,377
All other Crops	6,664	4,597	12,582	23	1,308	1,042	26,216
Total Area ..	2,717,085	3,461,761	535,900	2,321,812	586,489	269,346	9,892,393

Yields of Principal Crops in the Several States for Season 1908-9.

Crops.	Unit of Q'ntity.	N. S. Wales	Victoria.	Q'nsland.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tasmania.	Total for C'wealth.
Wheat	bushel	15,483,276	23,345,649	1,202,799	19,397,672	2,460,823	700,777	62,590,996
Oats	,,	1,119,113	11,124,940	38,811	1,280,235	739,303	1,946,010	16,248,412
Barley (Malting ..	,,	129,615	1,013,384	99,091	576,685	46,467	119,599	1,984,841
Barley (Other ..	,,	36,923	497,797	38,576	249,055	27,966	39,046	889,363
Maize	,,	5,216,038	650,462	2,767,600	19,043	2,136	..	8,655,279
Beans and Peas ..	,,	10,327	197,807	..	91,657	9,316	279,401	588,508
Rye	,,	49,476	32,504	538	9,596	3,850	16,922	112,886
Other Cereals ..	,,	..	..	270	162	80	..	512
Grass Seed	,,	360	18,161	1,823	599	..	48,535	69,478
Potatoes	ton	73,490	152,840	24,521	21,588	6,695	121,605	400,739
Onions	,,	1,198	24,384	186	2,037	267	390	28,462
Other Root Crops ..	,,	2,488	19,589	4,287	2,235	855	68,672	98,126
Hay	,,	729,507	1,415,746	92,947	491,141	170,008	137,518	3,136,867
Sugar Cane	,,	144,760	..	1,433,315	..	..	..	1,578,075
Wine	gallon	736,262	1,437,106	77,698	3,132,247	132,488	..	5,515,801

THE SINGER SEWS THE BAGS FOR THE CROPS TO GO TO MARKET IN.

An Up-to-date Clothing Factory in Melbourne,

Using Singer Sewing Machines only—and is one of hundreds throughout Australasia similarly equipped.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

Good tools, accurate patterns, and exactness in following directions are absolutely necessary for good results in making clothes at home; experience is less important if a reliable guide is at hand for reference.

FIRST.—Have the sewing room ready. Clean your Singer Sewing Machine (see care of the machine), and be sure of a full supply of machine needles.

The work basket should contain a silver thimble, plenty of sharp-pointed pins and needles of assorted sizes, a firm linen tape measure with figures on both sides, a tracing wheel, an emery cushion to keep the needle smooth, white crayon or French chalk, white cotton tapes, hooks and eyes, a bodkin, a large spool of basting thread, black and white sewing silk, black and white cotton thread (numbers 100 to 40), a large pair of cutting shears, rounded at the lower point, a smaller pointed pair, and a ripping knife. The scissors should be very sharp, but the knife is better rather dull. A dressmaker's form is also advisable as it saves much time and trying on.

SECOND.—Have a perfectly fitted pattern ready. Select any one of the several good makes of paper patterns, selecting according to bust measure.

THIRD.—Take your own measurements carefully, and write them down in the following order:—

Collar.—At the base and top around neck.

Bust.—Pass the tape measure loosely around the fullest part of the bust close up under the arms, and across the lowest point of the shoulder blades. *Arm Size.*—From shoulder bone around under the arm and back.

Waist —Pass the tape measure tightly around the waist.

Hips.—Loosely around hips about five inches below the waist line.

Length.—At the direct centre front, and back from the base of the neck line to the waist line.

Shoulder.—From base of neck line to shoulder bone.

Underarm.—From well up under the arm to waist line.

Width.—Across chest and across back.

Sleeve.—Inside and outside of arm from shoulder bone to wrist. Also from shoulder to elbow. With tight sleeves the measurements around the arm when bent, above and below the elbow, and around the wrist are necessary.

FOURTH.—Cut out a lining from muslin, following the pattern exactly. Mark carefully, either with pencil, chalk, or a few stitches, the perforations for the shoulder and under arm seams, and those that mark the waist line.

Baste all seams carefully, basting from the waist line up, or if a skirt, from the waist line down. Ease the front of the shoulder toward the back, and the collar to the neckband. Now compare your own measurements with those of the muslin pattern.

If all the measures are right but the neck just baste a small piece of the muslin on at the front of the neck and round it until comfortable.

If the underarm and shoulder measurements are right, but the arm size is too great, add a small piece to the arm hole in front.

If the underarm and waist lengths are not sufficient cut the muslin pattern all the way around about two inches above the waist line; baste in enough extra muslin to give the necessary length.

If more length is needed from shoulder to bust the pattern must be cut across the chest and back, and enough muslin inserted to give the needed length.

If the underarm and waist lengths are too long baste the muslin lining and try on. Have the waist line fitted in its proper place, letting the material wrinkle above. Then smooth the wrinkles up from the waist and pin them over about two inches above the waist line. If there are wrinkles above the bust smooth them down from the shoulders and up from the bust, and pin over. Remember never to shorten or lengthen a pattern at the top or bottom.

FIFTH.—Try on and fit exactly. Then cut out a correct model from a firm muslin.

Lay the parts of the pattern on the material to judge of the best arrangement for economical cutting, with particular care that the pieces are placed exactly along the length or width of the cloth as the directions specify.

If you are using a plain foundation pattern, and wish the garment tucked, run in the tucks before cutting out. On sheer materials hand tucking is often preferred: use the Singer tucking attachment, and a coarse, unthreaded needle, to be certain of regular stitches and even spacing.

Pin each piece of the pattern firmly, and work toward the edges so as to avoid wrinkling. Outline the pinned pattern with chalk, pencil, or the tracing wheel.

Much time can be saved, and good results obtained, by using the sewing machine attachments for hemming, gathering, shirring, etc.

In some cases hand stitches are necessary. Remember on fine sewing never to use a knot; let the end of the thread lie along the seam, and be caught down in the first stitches. A medium needleful of thread is easier to manage than a long one.

The common sewing terms are:—

1. *Basting Stitch.*—A long running stitch, spaced evenly or not as the work requires. In making long trial seams, the Singer Sewing Machine is a great time saver. Set the gauge for the longest stitch, loosen the tension slightly, and hold the two pieces firmly together with the bias edge, if any, below. Such a seam rips readily.

2. *Back-Stitching.*—Push the needle through the material a short distance from the right end of the goods, take a short stitch back on the upper side, and another three times the length forward on the under side. Then another stitch backward as long as the first, leaving between the two a space as long as each stitch.

3. *Hemming.*—Lay the work across the left index finger with the fold toward the back of the hand. Take a slanting stitch into and through the material, and through the edge of the hem. In hemming garments to be laundered the stitches should go quite through the material, and not merely under the upper threads.

4. *Gathering.*—Accomplished by means of a fine running stitch, generally of the same length on both sides of the material.

Make two rows, one directly below the other, stitch for stitch, to keep the gathers straight.

5. To make a *fell*, stitch one edge—the bias edge if you have one—an eighth of an inch below the other. Lay the wider edge flat over the other, turn the edge under, baste and stitch. On curved seams the French seam is preferred to the fell.

6. *A French or Bag Seam.*—Two raw edges are joined on the right side of the goods and the seam trimmed close to the stitching. Turn the seam, and stitch again on the wrong side, enclosing all the raw edges.

7. A *bias* is made by a slanting cut in the material. A garment bias varies with the requirements of the pattern, but a true bias is the diagonal of the square. In making wash skirts, give a bias gore the support of a straight edge in the gore adjoining; in basting together a straight and a bias edge, hold the bias edge toward you. Bias ruffles stretch too easily for use on tub garments.

8. In joining beading or embroidery to a sheer material roll the edge between the thumb and forefinger, an inch at a time as you sew, into a tiny roll just sufficient to enclose all loose threads. Lay the lace, fulled on its own gathering-string, with the gathered edge along the roll, and overhand the edges together, or whip them by slanting the stitch, which should pass under the roll, and not through it. In sewing on very thin materials, cut off the muslin close to the beading, and whip the rolled edge to the embroidered edge of the beading. Ruffle finished simply with a whipped hem are dainty and easily laundered.

9. *Buttonholes* are worked on the right side of double material. Beginners should mark length and size of the buttonhole with chalk on dark goods and with thread on white. To hold firmly several thicknesses of fabric, stitch with a Singer Sewing Machine, threaded to match the buttonhole twist, on each side of the mark and close to it. Cut the slit between the rows of stitching. Avoid ravelling by finishing each buttonhole before cutting the next. Make a line of running stitches all around the slit, and strand the edges with several long stitches from end to end close to each edge. Then overcast the edge with a shallow stitch. Now take a single thread long enough to complete the buttonhole, and insert the needle underneath the inner end of the cut, the point toward you. The depth of the stitch varies with the material and size of buttonhole, small buttonholes and firm cloth requiring but a shallow stitch, while large buttonholes and fraying material demand depth for firmness. Before drawing the needle through the cloth, pass the thread from rig t to left under the needle; draw out the needle so that the purl lies on the edge of the cut. Take care that the stitches are of uniform depth and distance from each other. Round the stitches fanwise at the outer end; the buttonhole is closed at the inner end by passing the thread through the purl opposite. Strand the end several times to the depth of the two rows of finished stitches, then buttonhole stitch over the strands so that the purls come just to the edge of the buttonhole stitches. For tailored buttonholes round the eyelet at the outer end with a stiletto, and bar and strand both upper and under sides of the buttonhole. Dampen and press the completed buttonhole.

Buttons are sewed to doubled material, or the cloth is stayed with tape or a strip under the buttons. Take two cross stitches on the right side to keep the cloth firm where the button is to go on; the button will cover the knot. Use double thread. Across a pierced button lay a pin, and pass the stitches over it. Remove the pin when the button is sufficiently sewed, and wind the thread several times around the shank thus formed; fasten the thread underneath. In the case of a shank button sew tightly over and over the shank. Sew cloth buttons through the middle, or make a circle of firm running stitches near the middle of the button underneath.

Decoration.—An otherwise plain and ordinary blouse or dress can be made charming and more elaborate by the application of some simple and effective embroidery stitches. A very easy and satisfactory decoration is that made by the Singer two-thread embroidery attachment. Follow the very simple directions for threading and adjusting that are with the attachment. Then just stitch, following the design.

CARE OF YOUR SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing machines occasionally need careful personal attention.

If the machine works hard or squeaks then you may be sure it needs a thorough cleaning.

Remove the needle and shuttle, and give every joint and bearing in the machine a generous bath of kerosene.

With the needle and shuttle still out turn the wheels briskly to allow the kerosene to penetrate every part of the machine, and loosen and clean out all old oil and grime.

After the wheels have been turned for a minute or so wipe away all visible oil, grease, and dirt. Cotton rags are the best for wiping away the oil, for they absorb the grease readily. It is necessary that every drop of oil be removed.

Now oil the parts with *Singer* oil, and run the machine again for a few minutes before inserting the needle and shuttle.

You will find after this treatment that your machine is in perfect temper, and a delight to work with, so smoothly and easily will it run.

THE

Singer Sewing Machine

IS BEING UNIVERSALLY USED IN ALL THE

Technical Schools and Public Schools

Throughout Australia and New Zealand, and is considered the ACME OF PERFECTION for every class of Sewing.

☞ **EVERY HOME SHOULD ALSO HAVE A SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**

THE SINGER SPECIAL MACHINE OIL IS SO PURE THAT IT LEAVES NO STAIN.

Singer Talks.

The Difference in Sewing Machines.

¶ It is a mistaken idea that sewing machines are pretty much alike, when as a matter of fact there is a vast difference.

¶ There is but one machine that sews better than any other—and that one is the Singer.

¶ This is because the Singer idea is *distinctive*—every year shows improvement in that idea.

¶ This is because the Singer factories are not only equipped with tools and machinery better calculated to make good sewing machines than any other, but this equipment is unique and not to be found elsewhere.

¶ This is because a half century has been devoted to training and specializing men each *to do one thing best* in sewing machine construction. The Singer's superiority—its lifetime-lasting value—does not appear on the surface.

¶ One machine *does* sew better than any other—and that *one* is the Singer.

GREAT VALUE OF VEGETABLE FOOD.

The treatment by vegetables is the latest dietetic fad. It is affirmed that vegetables have a considerable influence upon the physical and moral well being of those who eat them, and that they will cure many maladies.

Carrots, we are told, develop good temper, and are recommended to peevish and bilious subjects. Potatoes develop the reasoning faculties, the equilibrium of the mind and calmness of reflection, but over-indulgence in them produces apathy and indifference. Spinach induces energy, ambition, constancy and will power. Sorrel leads to discouragement and sadness, and causes dreadful nightmares and troubled sleep.

French beans predispose to amiable day dreams, which develop artistic thoughts and sentiments. Haricot beans are especially recommended to all workers, both manual and intellectual.

APPLES FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

The apple is such a common fruit, says a medical writer, that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night.

Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of the ripe and juicy apple before going to bed.

The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all; the apple prevents indigestion and throat diseases.

MIGNONETTE DRIVES AWAY FLIES.

Mignonette, it has been discovered, is abhorred of flies, and in a room where pots of the flower are set no fly will linger for a moment.

Now is the time to sow the seeds, but the young plants should be kept well shaded. Instead of flypapers and horrible sticky brown mixtures left about a room in glass dishes, what a blessed resource as a deterrent to the irritating fly is the sweet, wholesome flower of mignonette.

THE SINGER BUILDING, N.Y., U.S.A.

THE TALLEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD, 612 FEET HIGH.
41 FLOORS, HAVING A FLOOR SPACE OF 9½ ACRES.

Singer Talks.

Things you don't see in a Sewing Machine.

¶ Don't judge *any* sewing machine just by the way it *looks.*

¶ Enamel paint and shiny varnish are good things, but they don't make a machine run well or last long.

¶ Experience and judgment and *intent*, combined with manufacturing facilities, are the things *you* should consider before buying.

¶ These points, combined with a rigid system of inspection and tests, give a *lasting* value to every Singer Sewing Machine.

¶ You can't *see* them, but you *learn* them in the easy, effective working of every part—and their value becomes more plain to you after years of service.

¶ Every Singer is *perfect* when it leaves the factory—your daughter will say it's still perfect when you have no more use for it.

THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS.

Twenty years ago telephones were a minor luxury. As late as 1890 there were less than eight thousand in the second city of the United States.

The "Bell" report for 1907 shows that there are now nearly four million subscribers or "stations" in that system. The number of local messages averages eighteen millions daily; the number of "long distance" messages nearly half a million daily. Many more long-distance messages are sent by telephone than by telegraph. Gross earnings of the various "Bell" exchanges amounted to a hundred and twenty million dollars last year (comparing, for example, with thirty-three millions gross earnings of Western Union Telegraph). The report gives actual value of "Bell" plants and working capital as five hundred and eighty-nine millions. If reports from the "independent" companies were available these figures would be considerably enlarged; and this is nearly all a creation of the last twenty years.

Two decades ago electric railways were, also, an entirely negligible interest. Last year the earnings of such railways exceeded three hundred and fifty millions. The capital invested is above two thousand million dollars. This is mostly a creation of the last twenty years.

Some columns might be filled with other examples. There are so many of them, in fact, that people, by spells, fall into a way of thinking that it must be about done now; that we must have said about the last word on that side.

But there will be just as many examples in the next twenty years. In a large view this is the most important thing in the business situation.

LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

Insects live, some only a few hours, others for weeks. The toad lives about 15 years.

A pike caught in a lake near Helbroun, in 1497, showed by a brass ring attached to it that it had been placed in the lake in 1230.

River trout have lived confined in wells 30 to 50 years.

Domestic fowls and other gallinaceous animals live 12 to 15 years.

When, in 1633, the Grand Duchess d'Urbino came to Florence to marry the Grand Duke Ferdinand, she brought with her a paroquet, "the oldest member of her family." It lived in Florence nearly a century longer.

Storks will live for more than a century.

The camel lives 40 years.
The horse lives 30 years.
The ox lives 20 years.
The dog lives 12 years.
The cat lives 10 years.
The sheep lives 9 years.
The rabbit lives 8 years.
The guinea-pig lives 7 years.

Aristotle says that the elephant lives 200 years; the East Indians say 300. An elephant whose age was not known when captured lived afterwards in captivity 130 years.

The age of the whale, as computed by the laminæ of whalebone in its jaws, reaches at least 400 years.

Singer Talks.

Which is the Best Sewing Machine for You?

¶ All that can be said of the Singer is as nothing compared to the way the Singer speaks for itself. Singer results tell the story of Singer success.

¶ The best way to prove the superiority of the Singer is to try it—try it in your own home—test it by the most difficult work you know.

¶ But you may say "a cheap machine will do all this." Perhaps it will ***to-day*** but how about a year from now?

¶ The Singer lasts a lifetime. The half a century's reputation behind the Singer proves its supremacy—why not let the millions of Singers in the homes all over the world prove which is the best machine for ***you?***

¶ You can't get Singer results with anything but a Singer. Please remember this.

EXPENSIVE COSTUMES.

The Queen of Siam is the possessor of the most costly dress owned by any woman in the world, according to a writer in a Berlin newspaper. It is a silken robe of State in which the fabric is entirely hidden under an embroidery of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires. A rough estimate of the value of the garment is about $5,000,000.

Next in value to this costume is one owned by one of the Czar's sisters, Xenia Alexandrovna, the wife of the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch. It is a traditional Russian national dress, but is embroidered from the points of the three horned cap down to the toes of the shoes with precious stones.

The cap and bodice are covered with jewels. The weight of the costume is so great that it is almost unwearable.

Among the dresses in the tens of thousands of dollars is said to be one made entirely of Brussels lace and pearls and owned by an American woman. The fichu alone is appraised at $20,000, or about two hundred times its weight in gold.

Then there is a Russian Princess who owns a fortune in the shape of a silver fox pelisse. The collar alone cost $2,500, and the whole garment is described as worth its weight in gold.

The widow of Li Hung Chang also is rich in furs. She has 500 fur garments of every description, some of them of enormous value.

SYMBOLIC MEANING OF COLOURS.

White was the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, faith, joy and life. In the judge, it indicates integrity; in the sick, humility; in the woman, chastity.

Red, the ruby, signifies fire, divine love, heat of the creative power and royalty. White and red roses express love and wisdom. The red colour of the blood has its origin in the action of the heart, which corresponds to or symbolizes love. In a bad sense red corresponds to the infernal love of evil, hatred, etc.

Blue, or the sapphire, expresses heaven, the firmament, truth from a celestial origin, constancy and fidelity.

Yellow, or gold, is the symbol of the sun, of the goodness of God, of marriage and faithfulness. In a bad sense yellow signifies inconstancy, jealousy and deceit.

Green, the emerald, is the colour of the spring of hope, particularly of the hope of immortality and of victory, as the colour of the laurel and palm.

Violet, the amethyst, signifies love and truth, or passion and suffering. Purple and scarlet signify things good and true from a celestial origin.

Black corresponds to despair, darkness, earthliness, mourning, wickedness and death.

ALL THAT CAN BE SAID OF THE SINGER IS AS NOTHING COMPARED TO THE WAY THE SINGER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. SINGER RESULTS TELL THE STORY OF SINGER SUCCESS.

BUSINESS LAW IN BRIEF FOR DAILY USE.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

A receipt in full for money is not conclusive always.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

Contracts and notes made on Sunday are void.

An agreement without a consideration is void.

A consideration illegal in its nature is insufficient in law.

Cheques must be presented for payment within a reasonable time.

Notes and drafts must be presented for payment when due; and if not paid protested, to hold the endorser.

Notes payable on demand are payable on presentation, and must be presented for payment within a reasonable time to hold the endorser.

A joint note is one made by two or more persons, each of whom becomes liable for the whole amount.

Notes made by infants (minors) are voidable.

The note of a person known to be insane is not binding.

A person endorsing a note for the accommodation of the maker or an endorser becomes liable for the whole amount.

An endorser has a right of action against the maker and all previous endorsers of the note.

A note endorsed in blank (by writing name of endorser only) is transferred by delivery as though made payable to bearer.

A material alteration in a note without the consent of the party to be charged extinguishes his liability.

A lost or stolen note can be collected if it can be proved.

The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

Each general partner of a firm is liable for all the debts of the partnership.

The contracts of an insane person are voidable.

A contract to an infant's prejudice is void. One to his benefit is good; and, if of an uncertain nature as to benefit or prejudice, it is voidable only at the election of the infant.

TIME IN WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.

Rate Per Cent.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.	Rate Per Cent.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.
10	10 years, days	7 years, 100 days	4½	22 years, 81 days	15 years, 273 days
9	11 ,, 40 ,,	8 ,, 60 ,,	4	25 ,,	17 ,, 246 ,,
8	12½ ,,	9 ,, 2 ,,	3½	28 ,, 208 ,,	20 ,, 54 ,,
7	14 ,, 104 ,,	10 ,, 89 ,,	3	33 ,, 3 mos.	23 ,, 164 ,,
6	16 ,, 8 mos.	11 ,, 327 ,,	2½	40 ,,	28 ,, 26 ,,
5	20 ,,	14 ,, 60 ,,	2	50 ,,	35 ,, 1 ,,

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPER.

Post	19½ x 15½	Super Royal	27½ x 20½
Demy	22½ x 17½	Double Crown	30 x 20
Sheet and Half Post	25½ x 19½	Imperial	30 x 22
Medium	24 x 19	Double Post	31¼ x 19
Royal	25 x 20	Double Demy	35 x 22½
Double Foolscap	27 x 17	Double Royal	40 x 25

IRRIGATION.

Velocities in feet per Second.							
2	2½	3	3½	4	5	6	Number of Acres Irrigated.
Area of Channel in Square feet.							
sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	sq ft.	sq. ft.	sq. ft.	
1	·8	·66	·57	.5	·4	·3	100
2	1·6	1·3	1·1	1	·8	·7	200
3	2·4	2	1·7	1·5	1·2	1	300
4	3·2	2·6	2·3	2	1·6	1·3	400
5	4	3·3	2·8	2·5	2	1·7	500
10	8	6·7	5·7	5	4	3·3	1000
20	16	13·3	11	10	8	6·7	2000
30	24	20	17	15	12	10	3000
50	40	33	28	25	20	17	5000
6·4	5·12	4·26	3·66	3·2	2·56	2·13	1 square mile

HOW TO THREAD SINGER SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES.

Every sewing-machine operator should have a piece of white (cloth or paper) and a piece of black to put under the needle in threading. When the thread is black use the white cloth; with white thread the black. One who has never tried this will be pleasantly surprised with the help it gives.

NO INVESTMENT RETURNS SUCH HIGH INTEREST AS THE CAPITAL INVESTED IN A SINGER.

SPORTS.

NOTABLE RESULTS.

Adelaide Cup.

One Mile and Five Furlongs.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1884	Malua	9 0	2 55½
1885	Lord Wilton	7 0	2 53½
1889	The Lawyer	7 10	2 56½
1890	Shootover	7 7	2 53
1891	Stanley	9 2	2 54
1892	Jericho	7 10	2 55
1893	Vakeel	8 2	2 54½
1894	Port Admiral	8 9	2 52½
1895	Elswick	7 11	2 53
1896	War Paint	9 3	2 51¼
1897	Mora	7 8	2 52
1898	Paul Pry	8 5	2 51¾
1899	Contrast	7 0	2 51¼
1900	Tarquin	9 0	2 54¼
1901	Gunga Din	8 9	2 52¾
1902	The Idler	7 11	2 51½
1903	Sojourner	8 3	2 51¾
1904	Sport Royal	8 10	2 49
1905	Troytown	6 11	2 52
1906	Dynamite	6 13	2 50
1907	Spinaway	7 2	2 50
1908	Destinist	8 4	2 54
1909	Kooringa	8 5	2 50¾
1910	Medaglia	7 10	2 51¼

Australian Cup.

Two Miles and a Quarter.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1884	Morpeth	8 5	4 3¾
1885	Ringwood	7 13	4 1½
1886	Malua	9 9	4 0¼
1887	Trident	8 7	4 4¼
1888	Carlyon	8 2	4 5¼
1889	Lochiel	8 7	4 9½
1890	Dreadnought	8 6	3 59½
1891	Vengeance	7 13	4 2½
1892	Highborn	9 4	4 2½
1893	Portsea	8 10	4 0¾
1894	Broken Hill	7 0	4 3¾
1895	Havoc	8 7	4 11¾
1896	Idolator	7 3	3 59½
1897	Coil	8 0	4 4¼
1898	Ayrshire	8 3	4 3¼
1899	Bobadil	8 4	4 5
1900	La Carabine	7 5	4 8½
1901	Dreamland	6 12	3 58½
1902	Blue Metal	8 11	4 8¾
1903	Great Scott	8 0	4 3¼
1904	Marmont	6 12	4 4¼
1905	Lord Ullin's Daughter	7 4	3 57¼
1906	Tartan	9 6	3 58¾
1907	Realm (by Majestic)	7 0	4 8½
1908	Peru	7 10	4 0¼
1909	Pendil	7 1	4 0¼
1910	Orline	6 12	3 57½

Caulfield Cup.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1883	Calma	8 2	2 42
1884	Blink Bonny	7 3	2 40
1885	Grace Darling	7 10	2 40
1886	Ben Bolt	7 6	2 42
1887	Oakleigh	6 9	2 41¾
1888	Chicago	7 4	2 38¼

CAULFIELD CUP (*Cont.*)

1889	Boz	7 9	2 43
1890	Vengeance	6 13	2 38
1891	G'Naroo	7 13	2 36
1892	Paris	8 8	2 38¼
1893	Sainfoin	7 13	2 38
1894	Paris	9 4	2 38
1895	Waterfall	7 3	2 36¾
1896	Cremorne	8 9	2 38½
1897	Amberite	7 7	2 37
1898	Hymettus	7 6	2 36¾
1899	Dewey	6 12	2 38
1900	Ingliston	7 4	2 36¾
1901	Hymettus	8 12	2 35¼
1902	Lieutenant Bill	7 7	2 36
1903	Sweet Nell	6 13	2 35½
1904	Murmur	6 12	2 37½
1905	Marvel Loch	8 7	2 35¾
1906	Poseidon	7 7	2 34¾
1907	Poseidon	9 3	2 35½
1908	Maranui	7 11	2 35¾
1909	*Aborigine *Blue Book	8 9 8 1	2 35
1910	Flavinius	8 1	2 34½

In 1893 Tim Swiveller won, but was disqualified for interference.

*Dead heat.

Hobart Cup.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1884	King of the Vale	7 13	3 16¾
1885	Ringwood	7 12	3 9¼
1886	Duration	10 8	2 44
1887	Maori Chief	6 12	2 43
1888	Ballarat	7 2	2 46
1889	Chaldean	7 9	2 47
1890	Macquarie	7 12	2 42
1891	Lapstone	6 11	2 43¼
1892	Hopetoun	8 3	2 46¼
1893	Pauline	7 5	2 51
1894	Amadeus	8 5	2 42½
1895	Music	7 12	2 40½
1896	Lena	7 5	2 43¾
1897	Benedict	7 2	2 42½
1898	Rosella	7 9	2 41½
1899	Flintlock	7 0	2 42¾
1900	Eiridsdale	10 5	2 41½
1901	Timbrel	8 5	2 43¾
1902	Progredior	7 4	2 38
1903	Chesterfield	7 13	2 41½
1904	Proceeder	9 10	2 40½
1905	Newmarket	8 6	2 44¼
1906	Postulate	7 9	2 40
1907	Viola	7 6	2 40¾
1908	Admirer	7 1	2 39½
1909	Jack Smith	8 5	2 39½
1910	Eighteen Carat	7 12	2 39½

1878 to 1885, the distance was 1¾ miles.

Launceston Cup.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1885	Hobart	8 10	3 11
1886	Duration	9 7	3 11½
1887	The Knave	7 12	3 10½
1888	Ruby	8 0	3 10¾
1889	Chaldean	8 13	3 15
1890	Macquarie	6 12	3 10½
1891	Dundas	7 5	3 10
1892	Retreat	7 5	2 38
1893	Comedian	9 0	2 40
1894	Amadeus	7 6	2 40
1895	The Golden King	8 3	2 39½
1896	Caller Ou	6 12	2 41
1897	Mountaineer	7 0	2 40
1898	Sortie	8 5	2 41½
1899	Flintlock	8 2	2 37¾
1900	Eiridsdale	9 3	2 39½

THERE ARE MORE SINGER MACHINES SOLD EACH YEAR THAN ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED—NAMED AND UNNAMED, DEPARTMENT STORE JOB-LOT MACHINES AND ALL.

SPORTS.—LAUNCESTON CUP *(Cont.)*

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1901	Royalty	8 1	2 37½
1902	*Cordon	8 9	2 45¼
	*The Sirdar	7 13	
1903	Chesterfield	9 5	2 41½
1904	Southern Cross	—	2 38¾
1905	Hatteras	9 3	2 37
1906	Watchful	8 9	2 38
1207	Watchful	8 12	2 37
1908	Regret	8 7	2 38
1909	Golden Gate	7 12	2 38½
1910	*Iliad	7 10	2 36¾
	*Drumreagh	8 5	

* Dead Heat. From 1880 till '91 the dist. was 1¼ m.

Melbourne Cup.

Two Miles.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1884	Malua	9 9	3 31¾
1885	Sheet Anchor	7 11	3 29½
1886	Arsenal	7 5	3 31
1887	Dunlop	8 3	3 28½
1888	Mentor	8 3	3 30¾
1889	Bravo	8 7	3 32½
1890	Carbine	10 5	3 28¾
1891	Malvolio	8 4	3 29½
1892	Glenloth	7 13	3 36½
1893	Tarcoola	8 4	3 30½
1894	Patron	9 3	3 31
1895	Auraria	7 4	3 29
1896	Newhaven	7 13	3 28½
1897	Gaulus	7 8	3 31
1898	The Grafter	9 2	3 29¾
1899	Merriwee	7 6	3 36½
1900	Clean Sweep	7 0	3 29
1901	Revenue	7 10	3 30½
1902	The Victory	8 12	3 29
1903	Lord Cardigan	6 8	3 29½
1904	Acrasia	7 6	3 28½
1905	Blue Spec	8 0	3 27½
1906	Poseidon	7 6	3 31½
1907	Apologue	7 9	3 27½
1908	Lord Nolan	6 10	3 28¾
1909	Prince Foote	7 8	3 27½
1910	Comedy King	7 11	3 27¾

New Zealand Cup.

Two Miles.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1886	Spade Guinea	6 10	3 32½
1887	Lochiel	7 12	3 34
1888	Manton	6 10	3 31½
1889	Tirailleur	6 8	3 34¾
1890	Wolverine	6 11	3 38½
1891	British Lion	6 11	3 34½
1892	St. Hippo	7 8	3 30½
1893	Rosefeldt	7 7	3 29½
1894	Impulse	7 9	3 30
1895	Euroclydon	7 0	3 31¾
1896	Lady Zetland	8 9	3 30½
1897	Waiuku	8 6	3 30¾
1898	Tirant d'Eau	7 7	3 29
1899	Seahorse	7 8	3 34¾
1900	*Fulmen	7 13	3 29½
	*Ideal	7 7	
1901	Tortulla	8 2	3 35¾
1902	Halberdier	8 0	3 33½
1903	Canteen	7 12	3 27½
1904	Grand Rapids	7 12	3 31½
1905	Noctuiform	7 7	3 29¾
1906	Star Rose	6 7	3 29
1907	Frisco	7 2	3 29¾
1908	Downfall	7 8	3 28¾
1909	Lady Lucy	7 1	3 28¾
1910	§Bridge	7 10	3 25

* Dead Heat. §An Australasian Record.
The previous record was made by Tartan, 4 yrs., 7st. 13lb., in Sydney Cup, April, 1905, time being 3m. 27s.

Perth Cup.

Two Miles.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1892	Wandering Willie ..	10 5	3 45
1893	Scarpia	7 9	3 43
1894	Scarpia	9 4	3 43½
1895	Durable	9 2	3 43
1896	Inverary	6 9	3 37½
1897	Snapshot	7 11	3 40
1898	Le Var	9 7	3 38½
1899	Mural	8 0	3 38¼
1900	Carbineer	8 8	3 37
1901	Flintlock	7 13	3 33¾
1901	*Australian	9 10	3 42¼
1902	Novitiate	8 2	3 37½
1903	Cypher	8 1	3 35
1904	Blue Spec	9 2	3 35
1905	Czarovitch	7 13	3 33¾
1906	May King	9 9	3 33
1907	Post Town	7 9	3 29
1908	Scorcher	7 3	3 30¾
1909	Loch Shiel	7 8	3 30

* Run Dec. 28.

Queensland Cup.

Two Miles.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1883	Wheatmeat	7 0	3 44
1884	Petronel	7 4	3 44½
1885	My Love	8 8	3 37
1886	Friendless	8 3	3 41
1887	Touchstone	7 5	2 40
1888	Citadel	6 12	3 39
1889	Fernando	7 9	3 6¾
1890	Buttons	7 7	3 6
1891	Realm	8 8	3 34
1892	Splendide	9 2	3 34½
1893	Avenue	7 4	3 35
1894	Battalion	8 9	3 43½
1895	Splendide	8 12	3 36¾
1896	Tridentate	8 0	3 41¾
1897	Boscobel	6 12	3 38¼
1898	Narcissus	8 4	3 36¾
1899	Amor	7 11	3 34¾
1900	Goldsmith	8 3	3 34¼
1901	Drake	7 5	3 31¾
1902	Balfour	7 12	3 34¾
1903	St. Quentin	8 0	3 35¼
1904	The Painter	6 8	3 34¾
1905	Seabreeze	6 11	3 35¼
1906	Inglewood	7 12	3 33
1907	Tetupha	7 9	3 36¼
1908	Snapshot	6 11	3 37¼
1909	Barallan	9 11	3 31¾

In 1882-3-4 this race was known as Prince of Wales Cup.
In 1887 the distance was 1½ miles.
In 1889-90 the distance was 1¾ miles.

Sydney Cup.

Two Miles.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1884	Favo	6 4	3 36
1885	Normanby	6 10	3 35
1886	Cerise and Blue	8 2	3 33½
1887	Frisco	6 1	3 39½
1888	The Australian Peer ..	8 6	3 32½
1889	Carbine	9 0	3 31
1890	Carbine	9 9	3 37
1891	Highborn	9 3	3 37½
1892	Stromboli	8 0	3 31½
1893	Realm (by Archie) ..	8 5	3 39
1894	Lady Trenton	7 7	3 34
1895	Patroness	7 0	3 38½
1896	Wallace	8 12	3 31
1897	Tricolor	6 12	3 31½
1898	Merloolas	7 8	3 31

SPORTS.—SYDNEY CUP *(Cont.)*

1899	Diffidence	6	8	3	31
1900	La Carabine	8	2	3	31½
1901	San Fran	6	12	3	32
1902	Wakeful	9	7	3	28
1903	Street Arab	6	12	3	31½
1904	Lord Cardigan	8	7	3	31½
1905	Tartan	7	13	3	27
1906	Noreen	6	7	3	29½
1907	Realm (by Majestic) ..	7	10	3	29
1908	Dyed Garments	7	4	3	34
1909	Trafalgar	7	11	3	29½
1910	Vavasor ..	7	9	3	29½

A.J.C. Derby.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner.	Time. m.	s.
1884	Bargo	2	42
1885	Nordenfeldt	2	47
1886	Trident	2	38
1887	Abercorn	2	39
1888	Melos	2	46
1889	Singapore	2	44
1890	Gibraltar	2	39
1891	Stromboli	2	41
1892	Camoola	2	40
1893	Trenchant	2	54
1894	Bonnie Scotland	2	44½
1895	Bob Ray	2	41½
1896	Charge	3	14½
1897	Amberite	2	45
1898	Picture	2	46½
1899	Cranberry	2	44½
1900	Malster	2	39½
1901	Hautvillers	2	37
1902	Abundance	2	45
1903	Belah	2	39½
1904	Sylvanite	2	37½
1905	Noctuiform	2	32½
1906	Poseidon	2	38
1907	Mountain King	2	41½
1908	Parsee	2	38½
1909	Prince Foote	2	37½
1910	Tanami	2	36½

Queensland Derby.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner.	Time. m.	s.
1883	Wheatmeat	2	44
1884	Petronel	2	48
1885	Elbe	2	55
1886	Fano	2	45
1887	Lord Headington	2	48
1888	Greywing	2	50½
1889	Fernando	2	50
1890	Garuda	2	46½
1891	Splendide	2	40½
1892	Tridentate	2	43
1893	Triton	2	44½
1894	Czarina	2	40½
1895	Black Diamond	2	46½
1896	Greyleg	2	49½
1897	The Guard	2	41
1898	Boreas	2	42½
1899	Master Bernie	2	43½
1900	Musket	2	41½
1901	Narelle	2	41½
1902	Balfour	2	39½
1903	Fitz Grafton	2	1
1904	Joyance	2	41½
1905	Alexis	2	48
1906	Togo	2	42½
1907	Eurca	2	39
1908	Flaxen	2	37
1909	Braw Laddie	2	35½

South Australian Derby.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner.	Time. m.	s.
1884	Gratitude	2	44
1890	Cheddar	2	51
1891	Lady Rose	2	47½
1892	Vakeel	2	49½
1893	Salient	2	48
1894	Monastery	2	50
1895	Auraria	2	43½
1896	Thunder Queen	2	43
1897	Goodwill	2	47½
1898	Hainault	2	50
1899	Gunga Din	2	45½
1900	Miltiades	2	48½
1901	Ritualist	2	48½
1902	Rienzi	2	42½
1903	F.J.A.	2	42½
1904	Ganymede	2	45½
1905	Torah	2	47½
1906	Kismet II.	2	45
1907	Palotta	2	50
1908	Tiercel	2	51
1909	The Greek	2	53½
1910	Sergius	2	39½

Victorian Derby.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner.	Time. m.	s.
1884	Rufus	2	41½
1885	Nordenfeldt	2	48½
1886	Trident	2	39
1887	The Australian Peer	2	40
1888	Ensign	2	45½
1889	Dreadnought	2	41
1890	The Admiral	2	46½
1891	Strathmore	2	41½
1892	Camoola	2	42
1893	Carnage	2	39
1894	The Harvester	2	40½
1895	Wallace	2	46
1896	Newhaven	2	39½
1897	Amberite	2	39½
1898	Cocos	2	41½
1899	Merriwee	2	41½
1900	Malster	2	48
1901	Hautvillers	2	37
1902	Abundance	2	36½
1903	F.J.A.	2	36½
1904	Sylvanite	2	39
1905	Lady Wallace	2	40
1906	Poseidon	2	40½
1907	Mountain King	2	39
1908	Alawa	2	35½
1909	Prince Foote	2	37
1910	Beverage	2	37½

A.J.C. Metropolitan Handicap.

One Mile and a Half.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st.	lb.	Time. m.	s.
1884	Sir Modred	8	10	3	34½
1885	Acolyte	7	0	3	31½
1886	Bohemian	7	1	3	31½
1887	Cardigan	6	11	3	38½
1888	Lamond	6	4	3	37½
1889	Abercorn	9	7	3	35½
1890	Little Bernie	6	11	3	31
1891	Yowi	6	4	3	33
1892	Althotas	7	10	2	36½
1893	Paris	9	2	2	40½
1894	Projectile	7	7	2	37
1895	Nobleman	8	4	2	40
1896	The Skipper	8	2	2	37½
1897	Survivor	8	8	2	35
1898	Cravat	7	13	2	36½

SPORTS.—METROPOLITAN HANDICAP (*Cont.*)

1899	Cremona	7 10	2 37¼
1900	Reviver	8 2	2 36
1901	San Fran	8 8	2 35
1902	Queen of Sheba	6 7	2 36
1903	Marvel Loch	7 7	2 35
1904	Alias	7 3	2 34½
1905	Maniapoto	8 0	2 32½
1906	Solution	8 2	2 33½
1907	Mooltan	6 13	2 34¼
1908	Mooltan	9 2	2 34¼
1909	Maltine	8 4	2 33½
1910	Eric	7 9	2 32¾

Prior to 1892 the distance was two miles

Newmarket Handicap.

Six Furlongs.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1884	Malua	8 9	1 15½
1885	Coronet	7 0	1 19¼
1886	William Tell	8 6	1 17
1887	Loohiel	8 0	1 15½
1888	Cranbrook	8 12	1 14½
1889	Sedition	7 3	1 16½
1890	Churchill	8 4	1 17½
1891	Bungebah	9 3	1 16½
1892	Wild Rose	8 1	1 15½
1893	Fortunatus	9 2	1 15½
1894	Hova	7 13	1 15½
1895	Laundress	7 9	1 15
1896	Maluma	7 12	1 15¾
1897	Carlton	8 3	1 14¾
1898	Amiable	8 12	1 14
1899	Forest	7 0	1 16
1900	The Watchdog	7 4	1 16
1901	Wakeful	7 6	1 15¾
1902	Sir Foote	8 0	1 13¾
1903	Chantress	8 9	1 15
1904	Mairp	8 6	1 17½
1905	Playaway	8 1	1 14½
1906	Pendant	9 7	1 16½
1907	Ebullition	7 13	1 15½
1908	Scotland	8 4	1 14¾
1909	Soultline	9 11	1 15½
1910	Mala	8 1	1 15

V.R.C. Grand National Hurdle.

Three Miles.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1885	The Agent	11 6	6 0½
1886	Ocean	9 3	5 35½
1887	The Yeoman	9 8	6 25¾
1888	Malua	11 7	6 7
1889	Redleap	9 8	5 54
1890	Ellerslie	11 1	6 10¾
1891	Orusoe	9 12	6 20
1892	Redleap	11 10	5 58¾
1893	Tim Swiveller	11 0	6 22
1894	Apsley	9 9	6 0½
1895	Emmalea	11 6	5 55¾
1896	Buzzi	9 0	5 59½
1897	Buzzi	9 11	5 57½
1898	Pat	11 0	6 0½
1899	Valdis	10 0	6 7½
1900	Aquarius	9 0	5 52¾
1901	Shoddy	9 11	5 52¾
1902	Rawdon	9 7	5 48
1903	Marmont	9 1	5 57½
1904	Sarasati	10 9	5 56
1905	York	9 12	5 50
1906	Realm	9 5	5 48¾
1907	Bribery	10 2	5 53
1908	Lady Quiz	9 10	5 55½
1909	Fossil	9 0	5 52½
1910	Obi	9 12	5 49½

From 1881 to 1886 the distance was 2 miles 6 furlongs and 307 yards.
From 1887 the distance was 3 miles.

V.R.C. Maribyrnong Plate.

Five Furlongs.

Year.	Winner.	Time. m. s.
1884	Newstead	1 3
1885	Acme	1 4½
1886	Hortense	1 7½
1887	Lonsdale	1 4
1888	Necklet	1 2¾
1889	The Admiral	1 4¼
1890	Yarran	1 4
1891	Etra-Weenie	1 7½
1892	The Sailor Prince	1 4
1893	Dreamland	1 5
1894	Arihi	1 2
1895	Newhaven	1 2¾
1896	Keera	1 4
1897	Lady Mostyn	1 4¾
1898	Scorn	1 5½
1899	Finland	1 2¾
1900	Ibex	1 3
1901	Niphetos	1 2½
1902	Duke of Grafton	1 1¾
1903	Bee Bee	1 2
1904	Murillo	1 3½
1905	Oreillet	1 4¾
1906	Maltine	1 3½
1907	Mother Goose	1 2½
1908	Brookong	1 2¾
1909	Desert Rose	1 3½
1910	Philio	1 3

Champion Stakes.

Three Miles.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1884	Le Grand	7 12	5 26½
1885	Commotion	9 5	5 26½
1886	Matchlock	7 12	5 43½
1887	Trident	7 12	5 52¼
1888	Abercorn	7 12	6 15
1889	Carbine	7 12	5 56
1890	Melos	9 0	5 51
1891	Carbine	9 5	6 32¾
1892	Strathmore	7 12	6 58
1893	Camoola	7 12	5 39
1894	Portsea	9 5	5 28½
1895	The Harvester	7 12	5 45½
1896	*Quiver	8 11	5 23¼
	*Wallace	7 12	
1897	Newhaven	7 12	5 58½
1898	Amberite	7 12	5 27½
1899	Bobadil	7 12	5 52½
1900	Parthian	7 12	5 26
1901	La Carabine	9 2	5 36½
1902	La Carabine	9 2	5 43¾
1903	Wakeful	9 2	5 29½
1904	Emir	7 12	5 45½
1905	Dividend	7 12	5 31¾
1906	Tartan	9 5	5 34½
1907	Dividend	9 5	5 29¾
1908	Peru	7 12	5 30
1909	Pendil	7 12	5 40
1910	Prince Foote	7 12	8 47

* Dead Heat.

V.R.C. Grand National Steeplechase.

About Three Miles One Furlong.

Year.	Winner.	Weight. st. lb.	Time. m. s.
1885	Wymlet	10 4	7 19½
1886	Game	11 10	6 48
1887	Royal Oak	10 12	7 25
1888	Ruby	12 7	6 58
1889	Eaglet	11 2	6 59
1890	Fearless II.	9 9	7 0½
1891	May Be	10 6	7 15
1892	Redleap	13 3	6 45¾
1893	Trojan	11 9	7 4½

SPORTS—GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE *(cont.)*

1894	Daimio	9	8	7	0½
1895	Daimio	11	10	6	45½
1896	Dungan	12	9	6	58
1897	Hayseed	10	0	6	41½
1898	Floater	12	7	6	54½
1899	Mysore	9	0	6	42
1900	Rosebud	9	0	6	39½
1901	Freedom	9	11	6	32
1902	Bay Eagle	10	7	6	33½
1903	Grafnell	10	4	6	31½
1904	The General	10	10	6	43
1905	Bellis	10	12	6	34
1906	Decoration	11	2	6	31
1907	Divham	10	5	6	36½
1908	Cardinal	11	2	6	40½
1909	Bribery	12	11	6	37½
1910	Grafnax	11	12	6	35

Previous to 1898 the distance was about 3 miles.

(The following interesting Australasian Records of Trotting and Pacing are taken from "J. J. Miller's Sporting Pamphlet.")

Trotting.

1 Mile (harness).—2m 13s, Frits, against time, Jan. 2, 1899, Christchurch, N.Z.

1 Mile (saddle) 2m 11 4/5s, Revenue, Forbury Park, N.Z. May 7, 1910: 2m 14 4-5s, Fritz (in race), March 4, 1896, Moonee Valley, V.

Stallion.—2m 17 1-5s, Emulator (in race), March 23, 1908, Richmond, V.

Mare.—2m 18s (public trial only, not official), Jessie Palm, May, 1900, Christchurch, N.Z.; 2m 18 2-5s, Lightfoot (in match), July 4, 1902, Richmond, V.; 2m 19½s, Calista (against time), Nov. 18, 1897, Richmond, V.

Gelding.—2m 17 2-5s, Vaunt, March 10, 1908, Richmond, V.

1 Mile by a 2 yr-old 2m 29⅘s, Grattan Bells, July 26, 1909, Ascot, Vic.

3 yr-old, 2m 28s, Emmie Derby, Richmond, V., April 19, 1910.

1 Mile on Half Mile Track and Best Saddle Record.—2m 18 2-5s, Lightfoot, July 4, 1902, Richmond, V.

1 Mile to Wagon. 2m 31s, Chance, May 19, 1904, Ascot, V.

Fastest 3-Heat Race. 1st heat, 2m 18 2-5s; 2nd heat, 2m 19s; 3rd heat, 2m 18 4-5s, Lightfoot v. Emulator, July 4, 1902, Richmond, V.

1 Mile by Pony, 14 a.u.—2m 33s, Emilie, Richmond, V., Mar. 4, 1910.

1½ Miles.—3m 28½s, Vaunt, Nov. 6, 1908, Rich., V.

2 Miles, Stallion. 4m 41s, Black Child, April, 1905, Christchurch, N.Z.; 4m 41s, Albertorious, Nov. 12, 1908, Christchurch, N.Z.

Gelding.—4m 43 3-5s, Vaunt, April 27, 1905, Christchurch, N.Z.

Mare.—4m 43 2-5s, Jessie Palm, Nov. 9, 1900, Canterbury, N.Z.; 4m 51s, Lightfoot, Sept. 27, 1901, Richmond, V.

3 Miles.—7m 30⅘s, Osterley, Oct. 16, 1893, Richmond, V.

4 Miles.—10m 47s, Specification, July, 1894, Lancaster Park, N.Z.

Pacing.

1 Mile.—2m 9s, Ribbonwood, April 18, 1903, Christchurch N.Z.; 2m 10s (Australian record), Dan Patch, March 31, 1908, Richmond, V.

Mare (harness, in race).—2m 16s, Vanish, April 8, 1907, Christchurch, N.Z. 2m 16s, (against time) Sal Tasker, Jan. 4, 1908, Greymouth

Mare (under saddle) 2m 15 2-5s, Myosotis, 4 yrs, April 18, 1906, Christchurch, N.Z.

Gelding (saddle).—2m 15 4-5s, Terra Nova, Feb. 18, 1909, Christchurch, N.Z.: 2m 16⅕s (under saddle, unhonpled), Valour, Dec. 16, 1908, Richmond, V.

Mare (Australian Record) 2m 18¼s, (in race) Nelly B., May, 4, 1909, Richmond, V.

2 yr-old in race (Australian Record) —2m 25⅘s, Ribble, July 16, 1910, Epping, N.S.W.

2 yr-old Filly—2m 20s, Sal Tasker, April 29, 1905, Christchurch, N.Z.

3 yr-old Colt.—2m 23 2-5s, Berlinwood, March 31, 1908, Richmond, V.

PACING *(Cont.)*

3 yr-old Filly.—2m 21s, Woodthorp Maid, Feb. 15, 1908, Christchurch, N.Z.

1 mile to wagon—2m 37s, Lady Bell, June 9, 1904, Ascot, V.

1 mile (under saddle) Stallion—2m 19⅕s, C.W., April 13, 1908, Epping, N.S.W.

1½ miles (harness)—3m 24s, Dick Fly, Ashburton, N.Z., Feb. 18, 1909.

1½ miles (saddle)—3.24, Denver Huon (late C.W.), Sept. 3, 1909. Ascot, V.

1½ miles by 3-yr-old Filly—3m, 32 4/5s, Ribbons, Sept. 7, 1908, Fitzroy, V.

2 miles, standing start—4m 35 4-5s, Ribbonwood, Feb. 21, 1903, Christchurch, N.Z.; flying start—4m 32⅘s, Almont, July 6, 1903, Ascot, V.

Mare—4m 40s, Sal Tasker, April, 1907, Christchurch, N.Z.

3 miles, flying start—6m 50s, Almont, July 13, 1903, Ascot, V.; 7m 24s (in race), Electrocute Jan. 1, 1910, Plumpton Park, N.Z.

Fastest 3 heat race—2m 14 1-5s, 2m 13s, 2m 10s, Ribbonwood, April 11, 1903, Christchurch, N.Z.

CRICKET.

International.

Year.	Winner of Rubber.	Team.
1878	Honors even	Lillywhite's
1879	Australia	Lord Harris'
1880	England	Murdoch's 1st
1881-2	Australia	Shaw's
1882	Australia	Murdoch's 2nd
1882-3	Honors even ..	Hon. Ivo Bligh's
1884	England	Murdoch's 3rd
1884-5	England	Shaw's 2nd
1886	England	Scott's
1887-8	England	Shaw's 3rd
1888	England	Macdonald's
1890	England	Murdoch's 4th
1891-2	Australia	Lord Sheffield's
1893	England	Blackham's
1894-5	Australia	Stoddart's 1st
1896	England	Trott's
1897-8	Australia	Stoddart's 2nd
1899	Australia	Darling's 1st
1901-2	Australia	McLaren's
1902	Australia	Darling's 2nd
1903-4	England	Warner's M. C. C.
1905	England	Darling's 3rd
1907	Australia	Noble's
1909	Australia	Noble's

FOOTBALL.

Rugby Union International.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Points Won By.
1899	Australia ..	England ..	13 to 3
1899	England ..	Australia ..	11 to 3
1899	England ..	Australia ..	11 to 10
1899	England ..	Australia ..	13 to 0
1903	New Zealand	Australia ..	22 to 3
1904	England ..	Australia ..	17 to 0
1904	England ..	Australia ..	17 to 3
1904	England	Australia ..	17 to 0
1904	New Zealand	England ..	9 to 3
1905	New Zealand	Australia ..	14 to 3
1905	New Zealand	Scotland ..	11 to 7
1905	New Zealand	Ireland ..	15 to 0
1905	New Zealand	England ..	15 to 0
1905	Wales	New Zealand	3 to 0
1905	New Zealand	France ..	38 to 8
1907	New Zealand	Australia ..	26 to 6
1907	New Zealand	Australia ..	14 to 5
1907	N. Zealand (5)	Australia (5)	Drawn
1908	New Zealand	England ..	32 to 5
1908	N. Zealand (3)	England (3) ..	Drawn
1908	New Zealand	England ..	29 to 0
1909	Australia ..	England ..	9 to 3
1909	Wales	Australia ..	9 to 6
1910	New Zealand	Australia ..	6 to 0
1910	Australia ..	New Zealand	11 to 0
1910	New Zealand	Australia ..	28 to 1

WHEREVER HOMES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED—THERE YOU WILL FIND THE ONE FIRST SIGN OF CIVILIZATION, THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

SPORTS—FOOTBALL (*Contd.*)

British Association International.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Won By.
1904	Aust. (N.S.W.)	New Zealand ..	1 goal to nil
1904	Do. (3 goals)	Do. (3 goals)	Drawn
1905	New Zealand ..	Aust. (N.S W.)	6 goals to 4
1905	Aust. (N.S.W.)	New Zealand	2 ,, to nil
1905	Do. (1 goal)	Do. (1 goal)	Drawn

GOLF.

Golf History at a Glance.

LANDMARKS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE GAME.

1457—Parliament ordains that Golf be "utterly cryit doune and nocht usit."

1754—Present Royal and Ancient Golf Club founded.

1834—"Royal and Ancient" Golf Club granted that title.

1848—Gutty balls introduced in place of "featheries."

1863—H.R.H. Prince of Wales (subsequently Edward VII.) chosen Captain of the Royal and Ancient Club.

1879—Jamie Anderson won the Open Championship for third time in succession.

1902—Rubber-cored balls introduced into Great Britain

1910—James Braid won the Open Championship for the 5th time, thereby establishing a record.

Stroke scores of three famous champions during a period of 15 years in the Open Championship:—

Year.	Hy. Vardon.	J. H. Taylor.	James Braid.
1896	316	316	323
1897	320	330	315
1898	307	312	322
1899	310	320	322
1900	317	309	322
1901	312	313	309
1902	308	314	308
1903	300	316	310
1904	302	297	297
1905	329	323	318
1906	305	304	300
1907	319	314	318
1908	306	307	291
1909	316	295	301
1910	313	312	299
Total ..	4,680	4,682	4,655

It will be perceived that in sixty Championship rounds played there is only a difference of twenty-seven strokes between the first man and the third and only two strokes between the second and third and first and second.

Three times the triumvirate have occupied the top three places, and did so after a wonderful reign of eleven years

World's Championship, 1910.

The following were the best scores.—Played at St. Andrews.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Ttl.
James Braid, Walton Heath..	76	73	74	76	299
Alexander Herd, Huddersf'ld	78	74	75	76	303
G. Duncan, Hanger Hill ...	73	77	71	83	304
L. Ayton, Bishop's Stortford	78	76	75	77	306
E. Ray, Ganton	76	77	74	81	308
W. Smith, Mexico.....	77	71	80	80	308
F. Robson, West Surrey	75	80	77	76	308
J. Kinnell, Purley Downs....	79	74	77	79	309
T. G. Renouf, Manchester	77	76	75	81	309
E. P. Gaudin, Woking.....	78	74	76	81	309
D. J. Ross, U.S.A.	78	79	75	77	309
Tom Ball, Bramshot	81	77	75	78	311
P. T. Gankin, Fulwell	80	79	74	78	311
M. Moran, Dollymond.....	77	75	79	81	312
J. H. Taylor, Mid-Surrey	76	80	78	78	312
Harry Vardon, South Herts..	77	81	75	80	313
W. L. Ritchie, Walton Heath	78	74	82	79	313
F. Mackenzie, St. Andrews ..	78	80	75	80	313

GOLF (*Contd.*)

Australian Open Championship, 1910.

Played at Seaton (South Australia).

The leading scores in the Competition were:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Ttl.
Carnegie Clark (N.S.W.) ..	76	75	79	76	306
D. G. Soutar (N.S.W.) ..	74	82	80	81	317
Bruce Pearce (Tas.) ..	80	82	78	79	319
Hon. M. Scott (Vic.) ..	77	83	78	86	324
Clyde Pearce (Tas.) ..	81	81	80	87	329
C. Felstead (Vic.) ..	75	80	89	86	330
A. Gallagher (Scotland) ..	81	86	87	83	337
J. D. Howden (Vic.) ..	82	88	82	86	338
R. Stewart (S. Aust.) ..	84	84	89	81	338

Australian Amateur Championship 1910.

In the final round Hon. Michael Scott (Vic.) beat Claud Felstead (Vic). by 10 up and 8 to play.

Open Championship of New Zealand, 1910.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Ttl.
A. S. Duncan (Wellington) ..	75	74	73	73	295

(Duncan is an amateur).

J. A. Clements (a professional) was runner-up with 306, and J. C. Bidwell (an amateur) was third with 308.

ROWING AND SCULLING.

Champion Sculling Races.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Time. m.	s.
1880	E. Hanlan ..	E. Trickett ..	20	12
1881	E. Hanlan ..	E. Laycock ..	25	40
1882	E. Hanlan ..	R. W. Boyd ..	21	25
1883	E. Hanlan ..	E. Trickett ..	28	0
1884	E. Hanlan ..	E. Laycock ..	22	45
1884	W. Beach ..	E. Hanlan ..	20	28½
1885	W. Beach ..	T. Clifford ..	26	0
1885	W. Beach ..	E. Hanlan ..	22	51
1885	W. Beach ..	N. Matterson ..	24	11½
1886	W. Beach ..	J. A. Gaudaur..	22	29
1886	W. Beach ..	W. Ross ..	23	5
1887	W. Beach ..	E. Hanlan ..	19	55
1888	P. Kemp ..	T. Clifford ..	23	47
1888	P. Kemp ..	E. Hanlan ..	21	36
1888	P. Kemp ..	E. Hanlan ..	21	25
1888	H. E. Searle ..	P. Kemp ..	22	44½
1889	H. E. Searle ..	W. O'Connor ..	22	42
1890	P. Kemp ..	N. Matterson ..	21	13½
1890	P. Kemp ..	J. M'Lean ..	21	45½
1890	J. M'Lean ..	P. Kemp ..	22	13
1891	J. Stanbury ..	J. M'Lean ..	22	15½
1891	J. Stanbury ..	J. M'Lean ..	18	25
1892	J. Stanbury ..	T. Sullivan ..	18	26½
1896	J. Stanbury ..	C. Harding ..	21	50
1896	J. Gaudaur ..	J. Stanbury ..	23	1
1897	J. Gaudaur ..	F. Johnstone .	—	
1901	G. Towns ..	J. Gaudaur ..	20	30
1904	G. Towns ..	R. Tressider ..	21	48⅘
1905	J. Stanbury ..	G. Towns ..	19	47
1906	G. Towns ..	J. Stanbury ..	19	53½
1907	G. Towns ..	E. Durnan ..	22	27
1907	W. Webb ..	C. Towns ..	20	45
1908	W. Webb ..	R. Tressider ..	20	28
1908	R. Arnst ..	E. Webb ..	19	52
1909	R. Arnst ..	E. Webb ..	18	15
1910	R. Arnst ..	E. Barry ..	20	0⅘

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SPORTS—ROWING AND SCULLING *(Cont.)*

Amateur Champion Sculling Races.

Year.	Winner.	Loser.	Rd. at
1892	M. J. Slack, Q. ..	W. Lambert, NSW	Brisb.
1895	E. Powell, V. ..	W. Lambert, NSW	Brisb.
1896	M. J. Slack, Q. ..	J Bannister, NSW	Syd.
1897	E. Powell, W.A. ..	A. Dennis, Q. ..	Melb.
1898	A. Dennis, Q. ..	M. J. Slack, Q. ..	Brisb.
1899	J. J. Daley, N.S.W.	M. J. Slack, Q. ..	Melb.
1900	M. J. Slack, Q. ..	C. Donald, V. ..	Brisb.
1901	J. J. Daley, N.S.W.	M. J. Slack, Q. ..	Syd.
1902	J. J. Daley, N.S.W.	J. J. Fahey, S.A.	Adel.
1903	T. Bourke, Tas. ..	P. C. Ivens, V. ..	Melb.
1904	T. Bourke, Tas. ..	M. J. Slack, Q. ..	Brisb.
1905	T. Bourke, Tas. ..	R. Evans Tas. ..	Syd.
1906	P. C. Ivens, V. ..	W. Robinson, Tas.	Perth
1907	P. C. Ivens, V. ..	R. Green, N.S.W.	Adel.
1908	W. Jack, Tas. ..	R. Branch, V. ..	Melb.
1909	J.R. Towns, N.S.W	F. Cloverdale, Tas.	Brisb.
1910	C. McVilly, Tas. ..	P. C. Ivens, V.	Hob.

NOTE.—The above list does not include races for the N.S.W.R.A., nor for the V.R.A. Sculling Championships.

8-Oar Championship.

Inter-State.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Third.
1880	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1881	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1882	N. S. Wales..	Victoria ..	—
1883	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1884	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1885	N. S. Wales..	Victoria ..	Tasmania
1886	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales ..	—
1887	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1888	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1888	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1889	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	—
1890	Victoria ..	Queensland..	N. S. Wales
1891	Queensland	N. S. Wales..	Victoria
1892	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	Queensland
1893	N. S. Wales.	Victoria ..	Queensland
1894	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales	Queensland
1895	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	Queensland
1896	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	Queensland
1897	Victoria ..	W. Australia	Queensland
1898	Victoria ..	Queensland..	—
1899	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	S. Australia
1900	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	Queensland
1901	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales..	S. Australia
1902	Victoria ..	S. Australia..	Queensland
1903	Victoria ..	Queensland..	S. Australia
1904	Victoria ..	S. Australia..	Queensland
1905	Victoria ..	Tasmania ..	N. S. Wales
1906	Tasmania ..	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales
1907	Victoria ..	Tasmania ..	Queensland
1908	N. S. Wales..	Victoria ..	Tasmania
1909	Tasmania ..	Victoria ..	N. S. Wales
1910	N. S. Wales..	Victoria ..	Tasmania

There were two races in 1888. In 1890 Queensland, while leading at 2¾ miles, broke an oar. New South Wales did not compete in 1897 or 1898.

ROWING.

Champion of the World.—Richard Arnst, N.Z.
Champion of England.—E. Barry.
Champion of America.—In doubt.
Champion of Australia.—Harry Pearce, Jun.
Champion of New Zealand.—Geo. Whelch.
Champion of Canada.—Ed. Durnan.

SWIMMING.

100 Yards.—55s., Cecil Healy (a), Nov. 7, 1908, City Baths, Sydney (straight course saltwater).
100 Yards.—55 2-5s., C. M. Daniels (a), Sept. 7, 1907, Manchester, Eng.
100 Yards (breast stroke).—1m. 17 3-5s., H. J. Handy (a), March 5, 1908, N.Y.
100 Yards (straightaway).—1m., D. B. Renear, December, 1904, Honolulu Harbor.
100 Yards (without costume).—57 3-5s., C. Healy (a), November 26, 1904, Domain Baths, Sydney.
100 Yards (by a woman).—1m. 13 3-5s., Miss Jessie Fletcher, Oct. 13, 1909, Victoria Baths, Manchester, England.
120 Yards (4 turns).—1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels (a) Dec. 9, 1908, New York City.
150 Yards.—1m. 32 2-5s., C. M. Daniels (a), July 8, 1908, Manchester, England.
150 Yards (on back).—1m. 57 3-5s., F. A. Unwin (a), September 27, 1909, Sheffield, England.
200 Yards.—2m. 11 1-5s., C. Healy (a), January 22, 1908, Lavender Bay Baths, Sydney.
220 Yards (1 furlong).—2m 25 2-5s, C. M. Daniels (a) Mar. 26, 1909, Pittsburg, U.S.A.
250 Yards.—2m. 55s., T. S. Battersby (a), September 23, 1909, Southport, England.
300 Yards.—3m. 31 2-5s., T. S. Battersby (a), September 23, 1909, Southport, England.
400 Yards.—4m. 58 2-5s., B. B. Kieran (a), February 11, 1905, Rose Bay Baths, Sydney.
440 Yards (¼ mile).—5m. 19s., B. B. Kieran (a), April 1, 1905, Lavender Bay Baths, Sydney.
440 Yards. (¼ mile) by a Woman.—7m. 23s., Miss V. Heave, October 29, 1909, Emondton, England.
500 Yards.—6m., B. B. Kieran, September 5, 1905, Southport, England.
600 Yards.—7m. 35 2-5s., B. B. Kieran (a), February 11, 1905, Rose Bay Baths, Sydney.
700 Yards.—8m. 55¼s., B. B. Kieran (a), February 11, 1905, Rose Bay Baths, Sydney.
800 Yards.—10m. 16s., B. B. Kieran (a), February 11, 1905, Rose Bay Baths, Sydney.
880 Yards (½ mile).—11m. 2 1-5s., B. B. Kieran (a), September 13. 1905, Belfast, Ireland.
880 Yards (½ mile) on back.—14m. 22 1-5s., J. Thompson (a), September 11, 1907, Rockhampton (Q.).
900 Yards.—11m. 35 2-5s., B. B. Kieran (a), February 11, 1905, Rose Bay Baths, Sydney.
1,000 Yards.—12m. 52 1-5s., B. B. Kieran (a), February 11, 1905, Rose Bay Baths, Sydney.
1,760 Yards (1 mile).—23m. 16 4-5s., B. B. Kieran (a), March 4, 1905, Drummoyne Baths, Sydney.
1,760 Yards (1 mile) by a Woman.—33m. 21¾s., Miss Annette Kellerman, September, 1906, Eastbourne Baths, Sussex, England.
R. Cavill (a) was credited with swimming a mile at Wanganui, N.Z., on February 25, 1902, in 21m. 11 2-5s.
2 Miles.—54m. 57¾s., T. E. Kitching (a), straightaway with tide, July 27, 1878, America.
3 Miles.—1hr. 20m. 24 4-5s., Arthur Wilks (a), February 26, 1910, Municipal Baths, Domain, Sydney.
3 Miles.—1 hr. 30m. 37 4-5s., fresh water, P. Bryce (a). March 18, 1906, Rockhampton Baths, Queensland.
5 Miles.—1hr. 6m. 35s., Percy Cavill, July 17, 1897, England.
5 Miles (by a Woman).—1hr. 48m. 8s 2-5s., Miss Annette Kellerman, February, 1905, Upper Yarra, Melbourne.
Captain M. Webb swam the Straits of Dover from Dover (England) to Calais (France) in 21 h. 45 min. 24th-25th August, 1875. Distance, about 35 miles.

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JANUARY

Sun.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Mon.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31	...
Wed.	4	11	18	25	...	...
Thurs.	5	12	19	26	...	...
Fri.	6	13	20	27	...	...
Sat.	7	14	21	28	...	...

FEBRUARY

Sun.	...	5	12	19	26
Mon.	...	6	13	20	27
Tues.	...	7	14	21	28
Wed.	1	8	15	22	...
Thurs.	2	9	16	23	...
Fri.	3	10	17	24	...
Sat.	4	11	18	25	...

MARCH

Sun.	...	5	12	19	26	...
Mon.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tues.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Wed.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Thurs.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Fri.	3	10	17	24	31	...
Sat.	4	11	18	25	...	...

APRIL

Sun.	...	2	9	16	23	30
Mon.	...	3	10	17	24	...
Tues.	...	4	11	18	25	...
Wed.	...	5	12	19	26	...
Thurs.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Fri.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	...

MAY

Sun.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Mon.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Tues.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Wed.	3	10	17	24	31	...
Thurs.	4	11	18	25	...	...
Fri.	5	12	19	26	...	...
Sat.	6	13	20	27	...	...

JUNE

Sun.	...	4	11	18	25	
Mon.	...	5	12	19	26	
Tues.	...	6	13	20	27	
Wed.	...	7	14	21	28	
Thurs.	1	8	15	22	29	
Fri.	2	9	16	23	30	
Sat.	3	10	17	24	...	

JULY

Sun.	...	2	9	16	23	30
Mon.	...	3	10	17	24	31
Tues.	...	4	11	18	25	...
Wed.	...	5	12	19	26	...
Thurs.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Fri.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Sat.	1	8	15	22	29	...

AUGUST

Sun.		6	13	20	27	...
Mon.		7	14	21	28	...
Tues.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Wed.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Thurs.	3	10	17	24	31	...
Fri.	4	11	18	25	...	...
Sat.	5	12	19	26	...	...

SEPTEMBER

Sun.	...	3	10	17	24
Mon.	...	4	11	18	25
Tues.	...	5	12	19	26
Wed.	...	6	13	20	27
Thurs.	...	7	14	21	28
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30

OCTOBER

Sun.	1	8	15	22	29
Mon.	2	9	16	23	30
Tues.	3	10	17	24	31
Wed.	4	11	18	25	...
Thurs.	5	12	19	26	...
Fri.	6	13	20	27	...
Sat.	7	14	21	28	...

NOVEMBER

Sun.	...	5	12	19	26	...
Mon.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tues.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Wed.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Thurs.	2	9	16	23	30	...
Fri.	3	10	17	24	...	...
Sat.	4	11	18	25	...	...

DECEMBER

Sun.	...	3	10	17	24	31
Mon.	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tues.	...	5	12	19	26	...
Wed.	...	6	13	20	27	...
Thurs.	...	7	14	21	28	...
Fri.	1	8	15	22	29	...
Sat.	2	9	16	23	30	...

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50 Karangahape Road
CAMBRIDGE ..... Duke Street
DARGAVILLE ..... Main Street
DEVONPORT ..... Victoria Street
HAMILTON ..... Victoria Street
PAEROA ..... Normanby Road
ROTORUA ..... Hinemoa Street
THAMES ..... Pollen Street
WAIHI ..... Seddon Street
WHANGAREI ..... Bank Street

CHRISTCHURCH—668 Colombo Street (District).

ASHBURTON ..... East Street
KAIAPOI ..... High Street
LEESTON ..... Main Street
LYTTELTON ..... Canterbury Street
OAMARU ..... Thames Street
RANGIORA ..... High Street
TEMUKA ..... Main Street
TIMARU ..... Stafford Street
WAIMATE ..... Main Street

DUNEDIN ..... 23 George Street

BALCLUTHA ..... Clyde Street
GORE ..... Medway Street
INVERCARGILL ..... Dee Street
WYNDHAM ..... Redan Street

(Controlling Agency: 668 Colombo Street, Christchurch.)

WELLINGTON .. 8 Willis St. (District)

BLENHEIM ..... Market Street South
CARTERTON ..... High Street
DANNEVIRKE ..... High Street
FEILDING ..... Ferguson Street
GISBORNE ..... Gladstone Road
GREYMOUTH ..... Mackay Street
HASTINGS ..... Station Street
HAWERA ..... Main Street
HOKITIKA ..... Revell Street
LEVIN ..... Oxford Street
MARTON ..... Broadway
MASTERTON ..... Queen Street
NAPIER ..... Emerson Street
NELSON ..... Trafalgar Street
NEW PLYMOUTH ..... Devon Street
PAHIATUA ..... Main Street
PALMERSTON NORTH .. Main Street West
PETONE ..... Jackson Street
REEFTON ..... Broadway
STRATFORD ..... Broadway
TAIHAPE ..... Main Street
WAIPAWA ..... Great North Road
WANGANUI ..... 103 Victoria Avenue
WESTPORT ..... Palmerston Street

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